DON'T SCOLD THE COOK
BUT USE
KEEWATIN ∴ FLOUR.

The Daily Colonist.

D. E. CAMPBELL'S
PRESCRIPTION STORE,
COR. FORT & DOUGLAS STS

VOL. LXIX.---NO 60 VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1893. THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

As the holiday season is now over and we have an immense stock of Silverware, Novelties and Clocks still on hand, we have decided to offer extraordinary inducements to the public to buy by making a straight cut of 35 per cent. on Silverware, Clocks and Novelties.

We intend to run off our stock if low cash prices will do it.

One important fact in connection with our business is that the retail price is marked in plain figures on every article that we have in stock.

We believe in marking goods in plain figures, so that buyers can see for themselves what the prices are, and we are satisfied that part of our success can be attributed to this. We invite the public to inspect the lines we are now offering at 35 per cent. discount from our retail figures, and we will be pleased to show them to those who do not wish o buy, as well as to those who do.

DAVIDSON BROS.,
The Leading Manufacturing Jewelers, - Five Sisters' Block.

—THE—
Canada Settlers' Loan AND Trust Co
(LIMITED.)
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

The above Company is prepared to make Loans of ANY AMOUNT on the security of Real Estate in this Province.

Applications may be made to Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Agents for the Company, or to Messrs. Eberts & Tayler, 30 Langley street, Solicitors for the Company. feb2

INFORMATION
REGARDING THE SILVER MINES OF KOOTENAY OR THE TOWNSITES OF
LARDEAU,
ON ARROW LAKE.
DUNCAN CITY,
ON UPPER KOOTENAY LAKE.
ARCENTA,
ON KOOTENAY LAKE.
TROUT LAKE CITY
ON TROUT LAKE.
CAN BE OBTAINED OF
HENRY CROFT
Real Estate, Insurance, Financial & Mining Broker
72 GOVERNMENT ST.
ja16 se13

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY
Issues all the latest and most equitable forms of Insurance offered to the Public.
New Business, 1892.....$19,517,516.00
Insurance in force 31st Dec., 1892..$76,843,241.00
S. H. MATSON, Manager for the Province of B. C.,
Office: 43½ Government Street. fe10-3m-eom

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)
CAPITAL.....£600,000, $2,920,000.
(With power to increase.)
RESERVE.....£260,000, $1,265,333
HEAD OFFICE: - - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
BRANCHES:
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON (KOOTENAY LAKE).
IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:
Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal, New York and Chicago.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.
NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B. C. This branch is now open for business.
Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892 ap5 W. C. WARD, MANAGER.

ASK FOR
OGILVIE'S
HUNGARIAN FLOUR
The Largest Individual Milling Business in the World.
Total Capacity, 8,000 Barrels per day.
☞ POSITIVELY THE BEST IN THE MARKET. ☜
For sale by all dealers and grocers.
G. M. LEISHMAN, AGENT FOR B. C. ju18

CHICKEN RANCHES OR FRUIT FARMS
100 ACRES Subdivided into 10-acre blocks, to be had cheap and on easy terms. Situate in Saanich. The cheapest land by far in the country.
HALL, GOEPEL & CO., - oc28 100 Government Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—To buy 10 acres land, suitable for fruit and chickens, within 6 miles of city. W. Bridges, Salt Spring Island. fe19 d5-w1

WANTED—By 1st of March, two or three unfurnished rooms in good locality, with possible use of kitchen. Address S. M., COLONIST office. fe19-3t

WANTED—A situation as companion, mother's help or nurse. Address M., this office. fe19-6t

WANTED—Two-pair-oared row boat, in good condition, with fixings complete, to hold about six persons. Reply "Cedar," care COLONIST. fe19-1t

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING at Pioneer Hall, Broad street, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture by Mrs. C. Mayo Steers. Subject "Faith," also Psychometric readings will be given. fe19-1t

NOTICE.
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name, unless accompanied by my written signature. LEWIS LEWIS.
Victoria, Feb. 18, 1893. fe19-1m

TO LET—Either separately or together, 2 stores and 2 upper flats in the Lewis Block, 46 Yates street. Apply to LEWIS LEWIS. fe19-1m

MONEY TO LOAN in large and small amounts at current rates of interest, on improved property. LEE & FRASER, 11 Trounce Avenue. fe91-1m

AUCTION SALE
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22
AT 11 A.M.
THE VICTORIA AUCTION COMPANY
Have received instructions from Mr. Symington, of 187 DOUGLAS STREET, (near Pembroke) to sell by auction on the above premises the whole of his stock in trade, consisting of Mantels, Trimmings, Brackets, quantity of Dried Cedar (various sizes), Mouldings, Window Sash, Door Frames, etc., Work Benches, Tools, Wood Turning Lathe, Boring Machine, and various other tools. FURNITURE—No. 8 Cook Stove (with utensils), Bedstead, Mattresses, Kitchen Table, Chairs, Carpet, Matting, Stretcher, Crockery, etc.
fe17-m WM. T HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

CITY MARKET.
AUCTION
—ON—
Wednesday, February 22, at 2 p.m.
Including, under Bill of Sale,
Horse, Harness and Handsome Cab,
EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE AND HARNESS,
50 BOXES EVAPORATED APPLES,
40 BOXES MESSINA LEMONS.
Stabling provided for any number of Cattle consigned for sale.
H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
Market Auctioneers.
Messrs. H. Cuthbert & Co. have always on hand
OATS,
WHEAT,
CHOP FEED,
HAY,
And all kinds of Produce. POTATOES on Friday fe16

LOST—A leather pocket book and diary containing papers of no value but to the owner. Reward is offered for its return to COLONIST office. fe18-3t

C. P. N. CO., L'TD.

STEAMER
"DANUBE"
(Meyer, Master)
Will leave from Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf for
FORT SIMPSON AND WAY PORTS
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST, at 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, Wharf street.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
fe16

Glossy Sheen
And vigorous growth, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for keeping the scalp clean, cool and healthy. It restores to faded and gray hair the original color and beauty, prevents baldness, and imparts to the hair a silky texture and a lasting and delicate fragrance. The most elegant and economical dressing in the market; no toilet is complete without Ayer's Hair Vigor.
"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made. It imparts a soft
And Silky Texture
to the hair, and gives much satisfaction."—J. A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.
"After using a number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osment, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.
"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.
Result From Using
"Ayer's Hair Vigor WILL PREVENT premature loss of hair and when so lost will stimulate a new growth. I have used the preparation for those purposes and know whereof I affirm."—A. Lacombe, Opelousas, La.
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GERMAN EVENTS.

Count Caprivi on the Situation—The Army Bill—Loyalty of the Farmers.

Relative Strength of Chancellor Von Caprivi and the Agrarians.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The action of the Army Bill committee on Thursday in rejecting the two years service clause has by no means finally settled the question at issue. The committee had on successive divisions rejected Von Benningsen's compromise proposals, the motions of Herren Richert and Bebel and a new clause 1st of the bill, yet Chancellor Von Caprivi privately declares that the committee's action will not prejudice the decision of the Reichstag. The Government relies on the fact that the two years term is so much approved by the mass of the electors that they will not permit the Reichstag to reject the Opposition offer of a two years' term if made a permanent law. Chancellor Van Caprivi continues to give pledges to apply the law practically for two years, but he insists that the Government shall retain the option to apply it for the three years' limit. Active negotiations are going on between Chancellor Van Caprivi and the leaders of the Centre party.

It is reported that the Government offers to re-admit the Jesuits to Germany and to promote a Prussian school law, making the religious instruction of children compulsory. The latter project is similar to that which last year caused Count Von Zedlitzo to resign the office of Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. Dr. Bosse, the successor of Count Von Zedlitzo, in announcing the revival of the measure in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet said that children must be taught a positive creed, and that parents could not be admitted to have complied with the law when their children were taught mere negations. The Centrist leader, Count von Ballesterm, has started for Rome, taking with him the party's congratulations to the Pope on his Episcopal jubilee. He is also charged with a political mission—to ask the assistance of the Pope in healing the division in the centre party on the Army bill. In the meantime the popular agitation in favor of the Army bill is becoming acute throughout the empire.

Professor Delbrueck to-day presided at an enthusiastic meeting in Berlin, attended by 1,500 representatives of Art, Science and Industry, at which resolutions were adopted demanding that the Reichstag effect an agreement with the Government on the Army Bill. Similar resolutions have been adopted at meetings held in all the chief industrial centres of Germany. The revolt of the Agrarian party in the Reichstag and Landtag against Chancellor von Caprivi's commercial treaties policy has been oratorically violent; but so far without practical results. The maintenance of the policy which he initiated is necessary to the Chancellor's political existence.

The past week's developments disclose unexpected strength and earnestness on the part of the Agrarians. The debates in Parliament were a prelude to a great agricultural congress which opened to-day in Tivoli hall, Berlin. Nearly four thousand delegates representing all parts of the empire were present on the opening of the Congress. The windows of the main hall were thrown open in order that a dense mass of the people outside might catch something of what was said by the speakers. Vivacity and eager interest in the subjects discussed characterized the vast audience. Herr Von Sedlitz in his opening address referred to the depression of agriculture and ended with a call for cheers for the Kaiser and for the German Princes. The assemblage further testified to its loyalty by resolving to telegraph its greetings to the Kaiser. Then a resolution was carried by acclamation, which, while declaring that the farmers of Germany were prepared to make any sacrifices that would tend to secure the military strength of the empire, affirmed that the commercial treaties concluded with foreign countries jeopardized the existence of agriculture at home, and that the conceding of further advantages to foreign imports would do intolerable injury to home industry and that the Reichstag was therefore besought to refuse to accede to further reductions of customs duties while bearing in mind the expediency of fostering the exportation of German products.

While the agricultural meeting was in progress, speculators on the Bourse were largely buying Russian bank notes on the strength of a report that a Commercial Treaty between Russia and Germany had been definitely concluded. The report turned out to be premature. In spite of the Agrarian opposition, Chancellor Von Caprivi will not abandon the Russian convention now on the verge of conclusion. It is a question, therefore, of the relative strength of the Chancellor and the Agrarians. In his speech yesterday the Chancellor showed a consciousness of greater danger from the land owners and farmers' party than from cliques in the Reichstag.

The social season closed with the Kaiser's court ball, for which 1,800 invitations were sent out. While the Countess Schouvaloff, wife of the Russian ambassador, was driving to the ball she received a severe scalp wound from a carriage shaft penetrating the back of her vehicle. On arriving at the palace she was carried into the royal apartments, where the wound was dressed, and after a short appearance in the ball room, to reassure the guests, she returned to the embassy.

Died of Starvation.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Fanny Behrens, wife of Conrad Behrens, a German opera singer, well known in the United States, and who has two sons and three daughters in the profession, has just died in this city of starvation. She was supposed to receive regular allowance from her husband and children, but remittances failed to arrive for several months, and for weeks before her death she subsisted on a crust of dry bread daily.

Cotton Spinners Will Compromise.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The striking cotton spinners of Lancashire have agreed to accept a two and one-half per cent. reduction in their wages. The master cotton spinners will hold a meeting next week to consider whether they will re-open the mills at the reduction. The strike, it will be recalled, was against a proposition of the masters to reduce wages five per cent.

As They Were.

LONDON, Feb. 18. — The Liberals have gained a victory at Hexham, Northumberland, where Mr. McInnes, Liberal, was elected over Nathaniel George Clayton, Conservative. Mr. McInnes represented Hexham in the late Parliament. In the general election he was opposed by Mr. Clayton, who is the leader of the Conservative party in Northumberland. Clayton was elected by a vote of 4,092 to 4,010 for McInnes. A petition was lodged against Mr. Clayton charging that corrupt practices had been used in his behalf. He was unseated and the Liberals have now regained the constituency.

An Anti-Parnellite Gain.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18. — Jeremiah Jordan, Anti-Parnellite candidate in South Meath, was elected yesterday by a vote of 2,697 to 2,638 for J. J. Dalton, Parnellite. Mr. Jordan takes the seat from which Mr. Patrick Fulham, Anti-Parnellite was displaced by the judgment of court to the effect that Mr. Fulham owed his seat to clerical intimidation used in behalf of the Anti-Parnellites. The vote for Mr. Fulham in the general election was 2,212 to 2,129 for Dalton, Parnellite.

A GAME CONTEST.

The Uniform Rank Entertainment in the Market a Complete Success.

The Firemen and "C" Battery Tug For Over Two Hours and Then Draw.

The Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, scored a success in their unique entertainment in the Market hall last night. At 7:15 the Knights of Victoria Division, in their attractive uniforms, paraded in front of the Castle, and, headed by the V. A. C. band, marched to the hall. Here a large audience awaited them, and in a few moments the ranks were formed, and Col. H. F. W. Behnsen proceeded to review the rank. The various evolutions were performed with a precision which called out rounds of applause from time to time, and made the building ring at the close.

At the conclusion the platforms were quickly placed and the

TUGS-OF-WAR

were announced. The "C" Battery team were called forward to pull the Firemen's team, who not long ago defeated the pick of the police force, for the first contest. The following named men composed the teams:

C. Battery—Master Gunner Bridgeford, Sergts. McCormack, McCarthy, D'Amour, Corporals Hamilton and Englefield, Bombardier Shaw, Gunner Neal, Gunner Thomas, Gunner Carnes, Captain Ogilvie, captain.

Fire Department—D. A. Henry, T. Watson, C. Bush, C. Palmer, L. McNeill, F. LeRoy, J. McMullen, J. Hay, H. Petticrew, W. Rendall, Chief T. Deasy, captain.

The committee selected J. F. Bledsoe to act as referee, and M. Conlin acted as judge for the firemen, and Sergt.-Major Mulcahey as judge for the Battery men.

At the signal both teams ranged themselves along the rope and cast an anxious eye at their captains, the clip was released and the stout rope grew taut as a fiddle string as twenty brawny backs bent over and strained as for dear life. The knot in the centre of the rope instantly went over about a foot toward the Battery team as their superior weight told in the first settling down. There it hung trembling, and as both teams closed down doggedly it was plain that the contest would be a long and hard one. It was 9:10 o'clock when the clip was removed, and at 10 o'clock it is safe to say that the knot had not moved an inch from its position. The strained muscles stood out like whip cords on the necks of the men, but there was no sign of giving up. Lunge after lunge caused the platform to quiver and the knot to tremble back and forth, but only in the increased strain on the rope; it always settled back in the same place. At each effort the crowd yelled and the admirers of the teams shouted encouragment, but to no avail.

The approach of 12 o'clock made it necessary to cut the contest short. By the mutual consent of both captains the referee blew the whistle at 11:30, and two hours and twenty minutes of the gamest contest ever witnessed in British Columbia came to a close. The tug was, according to the rules governing the contest, declared "no contest," and will be decided at some date in the near future.

There is now being arranged an international tournament of tugs of war similar to those held in San Francisco, and the contest may be decided then.

At the close of the first tug, Far West and Sunset lodges, K. of P., entered teams, and after a contest of seven minutes Sunset lodge won. The stroke of 12 brought the entertainment to a close, Col. Behnsen thanking those present for the liberal manner in which they had responded to the efforts of the Knights to amuse them.

LADIES' TAMBOLA.

The following numbers are the winners in the prize drawing for every lady who entered the gates. Holders of the lucky numbers can secure the prizes by applying to Chief of the Fire Department, Thomas Deasy, at any time on Monday or Tuesday: No. 1 wins 1st prize; 230, 2nd; 104, 3rd: 144, 4th; 12, 5th; 177, 6th; 207, 7th; 224, 8th; 109, 9th; 157, 10th, 96, 11th; 77, 12th; 149, 13th; 170, 14th; 6, 15th; 94, 16th; 142, 17th; 153, 18th; 194, 19th; 219, 20th; 199, 21st; 80, 22nd. The numbers were drawn from the box by Ald. Henderson. Charles Carlson won the pie biting contest.

NOT A PARTICLE.
A FEATURE worth noticing in regard to Burdock Blood Bitters is that it does not contain one particle of poisonous matter. It cures and cures quickly without the use of any injurious ingredients. B.B.B is a purely vegetable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, headache, biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Meiklejohn's Grammar's at Hibben & Co.'s.

Butcher knives at Fox's.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Settlers' Cattle From the United States to Be Quarantined For Ninety Days.

The Duty on Photograph Mounts—Hon. Mr. Costigan's Home Rule Motion.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—At to-day's cabinet meeting it was decided to establish a quarantine of ninety days upon settlers' cattle from the States. This action has been taken for the purpose of satisfying the Imperial authorities that every precaution has been taken to prevent pleuro-pneumonia entering Canada. This will seriously retard the migratory movement from the Western States to Manitoba.

The order-in-council appointing Robert Sedgewick, Deputy Minister of Justice, a *puisne* Judge of the Supreme court was passed to-day. The general opinion is that the Government's choice is the very best.

Hon. Mr. Costigan will introduce a resolution in the House of Commons in favor of granting Home Rule for Ireland.

An order has been issued that black oxide of copper and platinum for use in the manufacture of chlorate be placed on the free list. The former will be free so long as it is not manufactured in the Dominion.

A new customs decision states that photograph mounts, bevelled, embossed, printed or plain, are dutiable at six cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem.* Collectors must be guided by this ruling in all future entries of such mounts.

IRISH MANIFESTO.

Justin McCarthy and Associates Issue a Sympathetic and Congratulatory Circular.

They Ask For Help to Tide Them Over Till Daybreak.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The following address has been issued by Justin McCarthy, Timothy Healy, and other Irish Nationalist leaders:

"*To our kinsmen and to all friends of Ireland in the United States, Canada and Australia:*

"We have reached the most critical moment in the history of Ireland's long struggle for her rights. The Premier of England, the leader of the Government and of the party ruling the British Empire, has brought in a Home Rule bill, which forms as a whole a broad, solid and enduring plan of national self-government for Ireland. The bill offers to the Irish people a Parliament practically free to deal with all of Ireland's local affairs, and an executive government responsible to the Parliament, and in addition the Irish people have under the bill the right to share by delegation of 80 members in the Government of the Empire. In this, as in many other respects, the settlement of 1893 places Ireland on a higher national plane than that of 1886; it increases her place in the government of the world and offers more solid guarantees of the honorable fulfilment of the great contract between her and Great Britain. The representatives of Ireland have accepted without hesitation the constitution proposed in the bill, as a fitting consummation of the sacrifices and labors of the Irish race for so many centuries. They believe that they could regard the enactment of the measure as a final and triumphant close to a long bloody and sorrowful struggle. The enemies of Ireland do not yet, however, acknowledge that the end is close, although they know the bill is certain to pass the House of Commons by a good majority, and that any measure which secures a majority in the popular chamber is always ultimately enacted in the law. They invoke the assistance of the House of Lords in postponing a settlement. We cannot, therefore, disregard the possibility of a long and desperate campaign to defeat Mr. Gladstone's noble efforts and to wreck the Irish cause.

Confronted by enemies, venomous and unscrupulous and with boundless wealth, it is impossible for us to carry on even the short remant of the struggle without the assistance of the brethren and friends in all parts of the world. It is only from people of our own blood, and from American and Australian sympathisers with our principles, that we have asked or accepted assistance. We make an appeal to the same tried friends, more confidently on the morrow of the day when by a vote unanimous and unchallenged, the House of Commons has stamped upon the foul and calumnious charge made by the paymasters of Piggott that the independent Irish Nationalists had consented to become mercenaries of a British administration. In the struggle of the last fourteen years almost the dominant factor next to the courage and tenacity of our people at home has been financial assistance from our kindred and friends beyond the seas. Our nation, reduced to poverty by long centuries of mismanagement before that assistance came to her aid, had not a voice but that of enemies in the House of Commons. The tenants were represented by evicting landlords, their aspirations for religious liberty were represented by inveterate bigots, and the never extinguished demand for national self-government by either Tories or place-hunting Whigs. O'Connell's mighty movement for repeal broke down under the strain of his want of a proper Parliamentary representation of the demands of Ireland. For a quarter of a century after his death the constitutional movement slept the sleep of death, while Tories and Whigs in the House of Commons found no remedy for a single one of the evils of their country, and accepted the rewards of their perfidy and treason in well-paid offices.

In 1880 America and Australia threw their gloves into the struggle. From that hour the Parliamentary move never really looked back. Aided by the generosity of our people and friends abroad, the cause at home found honest, faithful, courageous representatives, not one of whom during all the stress of thirteen years accepted pay or place from the British Government. These representatives fought and conquered coercion; they fought and conquered forgery; they broke successive hostile administrations, until at last they find themselves the friends and allies of the greatest of British statesmen and the strongest of British parties. They ask now that they may be enabled from the same powerful and generous people to bring to a consummation their labors and their principles. Borne by the generosity of their race through the long night, they ask now for the aid required for the brief interval that still stands between Ireland and her working day. (Signed.) Justin McCarthy, Edward Blake, Thomas Sexton, Michael Davitt, John Dillon, Thomas M. Healy, William O'Brien, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Power O'Connor.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

Curling Bonspiel.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 18.—The curling bonspiel finals to-day were interesting. The Thistles won the Tuckett trophy. The Walkerville cup first lies between Fraser and Nettleton. The Grand Challenge is between Keedian, Sparling and McDonald.

Whiskey Smugglers.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18.—The steam schooner Annie McGee has gone down the river in chase of the whiskey smugglers who are carrying on a bold and thriving trade this winter in the Lower St. Lawrence.

The Mother of Her Country.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—Madame Theodore Louis Cote is dead near Montreal, at the age of 79. She leaves behind her 16 children, 115 grandchildren and 56 great-grandchildren.

A British Commissioner.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—Henry W. Pearson, superintendent of the agricultural exhibit of Great Britain at the World's Fair, is here. He will proceed to Chicago immediately.

Deprived of Their Votes.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—The city clerk states he has received information that nearly 10,000 protests have been made from the voters' list under the Manhood Franchise Act, all on account of omissions from the list.

Private Bank Suspended.

AILSA CRAIG, Feb. 18.—A private banking house here, that of James G. Shipley, doing business under the name of Shipley & Co., has suspended payment. The liabilities are placed at between $40,000 and $60,000.

Consumers' Cordage Co.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—Subscriptions to the Consumers' Cordage Company stock closed on Thursday. Returns from all the branches of the banks have not been received, but it is learned that here alone the amount for subscription has been oversubscribed.

Montreal Municipal Elections.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18.—The Private Bills committee of the Legislative Assembly has adopted a report sustaining the municipal elections held in Montreal on February 1.

Swallowed a Screw.

CHATHAM, Feb. 18.—A little child of Mrs. Coulter, of this township, swallowed a screw and died in a few minutes.

A Lunatic Drowned.

HAMILTON, Feb. 18.—Robert Best, a patient at the Hamilton Lunatic Asylum, was drowned in a pond yesterday while working in a quarry near the asylum grounds. He came from Simcoe county.

Hotel Proprietor Dead.

QUEBEC, Feb. 18.—W. E. Russell, late proprietor of the St. Louis hotel, and son of the late Willis Russell of the same hostelry, died of paralysis last night after two days' illness, aged 43.

RUIN FOR M'KINLEY.

He Endorsed Robert L. Walker's Paper and the Latter Fails.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 18.—A sensation was caused in business, financial and manufacturing circles to-day by the failure of Robert L. Walker, a prominent banker and capitalist, who made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The failure will be widespread in its effects, involving Governor McKinley, and the indications now are that every dollar of property owned by the Governor will be swept away. As near as can be estimated, the liabilities will reach $200,000. The failure was due to investments in properties and enterprises that had not been, as yet, productive. The Girard Stove Works, one enterprise in which Walker was a large stockholder, failed to-night. The liabilities are $30,000; assets unknown. From boyhood Governor McKinley and Walker have been the closest personal friends, and the Governor endorsed Walker's paper frequently. The exact amount of his loss is not known, but it is supposed to be large.

YOUNGSTOWN, Feb. 18.—Governor McKinley left here this morning for Columbus. The Walker failure is growing as far as liabilities are concerned. It is known that the Governor is interested in at least $150,000 worth of notes given by Robert Walker. The Governor does not know how much the notes will aggregate nor which ones have been paid. The Governor is not worth more than $40,000 or $50,000, and the payment of these notes will leave him a financial wreck. Friends here, who are the richest men in the valley, have undertaken to raise the amount for which the Governor has obligated himself and loan it to him on his personal notes, thus giving him time to recover. The amount has been raised and is ready to be applied as soon as the liabilities are known definitely. The Gerard Stove Works, capitalized at $150,000, went into the hands of a receiver to-day. Walker was president of that company.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Orphans' Home Scheme Endorsed at Nanaimo—Coal Shipments—Navigation of the Fraser.

The Mortgage Tax Discussed at a Vancouver Public Meeting—Civic Officials' Duties.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 18.—The city has been served with a notice that the proposed sanctioning clause in the city charter re the B. I. and F. V. R.R. will be attacked.

Messrs. W. Murphy and S. McHugh read papers at the Y. M. I. Thursday night.

The Pythian Knights will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the order on Wednesday evening, the occasion of the visit of the Grand Chancellor.

Baggage Master Robinson is slowly improving.

The Dunn-Robertson case, involving the possession of the Oriental hotel and site, is indefinitely postponed.

Rev. Mr. Hobson leaves for England on Tuesday to lay the facts of his case, wherein the Bishop revoked his license to preach, before the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Mr. Hagar is establishing a Swiss colony on Lulu Island, where he will build a church with his own means, in the midst of settlers from his native land. Mr. Hagar erected and sustained a church from his private income in Fairview.

The committee of inquiry into the duties and salaries of the city staff has completed its work. It recommends that the Assistant City Engineer attend to the duties of Street Inspector in future. That the City Hall staff work from 9 till 5 In conversation with some of the officials they say, if bound to a hard and fast rule as to hours, the city's work will not be so well done, for three days out of the week night work at home has to be performed to catch up, and, in busy times, they work every night sometimes for a fortnight without remuneration. If they are to be limited strictly to certain hours they will be on duty when not needed and off duty when required. They recommend an increase of salary to the City Treasurer, in view of his acting as paymaster after hours. They further recommend that the City Engineer be at his post at 9.30 every morning.

Rev. Mr. Clinton has reconsidered his resignation, and will remain pastor of St. James' church.

The smoking concert of the St. George's and St. Andrew's society was an immense success. The Imperial Opera House was crowded to the doors. The event of the evening was the tug-of-war between Englishmen and Scotchmen. The Scotchmen again won, as they have every year, although there is a team of Canadians in Vancouver that are said to be able to outpull anything in the Province. The husky Scotts are to give them a show. The men were well matched this year, and the battle fought out desperately to the bitter end. Dr. Bell-Irving captained the Scotchmen, and McKay Fripp the Englishmen. The teams were: England, R. Llewellyn, Robinson, Crosby, A. F. Curtis, J. J. Nickson. Scotchmen, Jno. McAddie, Cameron, McDonald, Johnson and Hunter. Mayor Cope was referee and Mr. Salisbury time-keeper. The contest was on cleats with three tugs, three minutes each. England won the first pull by one inch. Scotland the second by half an inch, and the third by a quarter of an inch. The contest was close and intensely exciting. Sixty-three dollars was raised above expenses for the needy poor.

There was a very large meeting of prominent Vancouver and Westminster citizens to consider the question of the tax on mortgages. Mr. Tregent produced a letter signed by fifty anti-mortgage tax men. W. Sexsmith, ex-Reeve of Richmond, was elected to the chair, and Mr. William Farrell as secretary. Mr. James Cunningham, ex-M.P.P., stated his thorough sympathy with the movement for the repeal of this tax. What was wanted was capital first, capital second, and capital indeed all the time. Cheaper capital would lead to the starting of many industries, the attraction of permanent employment in the Province of large numbers of workingmen. Mr. J. B. Kerr thought the meeting should formulate some plan showing how to supply any deficiency caused by the loss of this tax, but the meeting considered it would be presumptuous to suggest how to supply a deficiency. It was only necessary to set forth the desirability of the repeal, and many sources of revenue would suggest themselves. Mr. Godfrey, of the Bank of B.N.A., read a letter from the general manager of the Bank of Commerce, pointing out the unfairness of the tax, and in consequence the necessity of calling in the money put by him on mortgages in the Province. It was decided that the best plan was to appoint a deputation to urge the repeal of the tax on the Government. Messrs. Sexsmith, Sulley, Rand, Trapp, Russell, Richards, Farrell, Major and Cunningham were appointed a deputation, and it was arranged that the members for the district be asked to arrange with the Government to receive the deputation on Wednesday.

LANGLEY.

LANGLEY, B.C., Feb. 17.—The winter here has been the most severe in memory, the thermometer registering —12°. A very heavy fall of snow, which was driven before a veritable blizzard from the northeast, completely blocked the roads in many places. The Fraser has been closed and navigation stopped for over a month. A thaw has now set in, with heavy rains, but it will be a considerable time before the river is open and free from ice and the boats can resume running. It is feared that many of the ranchers will have lost the most if not all of their potatoes in the pits, so severe has been the cold.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Feb. 18.—A preliminary meeting in connection with the proposed Orphans' Home has been held with satisfactory results. Committees have been appointed, one composed of ladies, with the wife of the Mayor at their head, to collect subscriptions, and one composed of prominent citizens to superintend building matters. The scheme is generally endorsed, and at present appears likely to meet with success.

Edward Ingleson, who has been detained in custody since the drowning of the Indian woman, Wednesday last, was discharged yesterday on payment of the usual fine for supplying intoxicants to Indians.

To-night the good people of Northfield hold a masked ball in Blakeley's hall.

Another gents' furnishing store is to be opened shortly by W. Beveridge, formerly one of the proprietors of the Central hotel.

Business during the past week has been generally brighter, as was to be expected, after the large pay of the previous week, and also taking into consideration the agreeable improvement in the weather. The foreign coal shipments were well up to the average. The steamers Romulus and Jeannie have loaded cargoes of New Vancouver Coal Co.'s coal, and the Walla Walla and Wellington have loaded at the Wellington wharves. The bark Wachusetts, the ship John H. Briggs and the bark Guardian are now loading cargoes, there being eleven other sailing vessels waiting to load.

Mrs. W. R. Robb, of Comox, a sister of Mr. D. W. Gordon, M.P., is dangerously ill. When the ss. Joan left Comox yesterday Mrs. Robb was not expected to live through the day.

At 11:30 to-night D. W. Gordon, M.P., is in a very low condition and no hopes are entertained of his living over Sunday.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 18.—The Bridge deputation returned from the capital to-day, delighted with their reception by the Government.

Justinian Pelly, father of Mrs. (Bishop) Sillitoe, died at Oxford, England, yesterday.

The steamer Kildonan, a small tug, made her way to port to-day from Steveston. She had a hard battle with the ice, but reached port not much the worse for the encounter. She was four hours coming the last three miles, just losing the $500 offered to her if she came back in a certain time.

An action will be commenced in the Supreme Court in two weeks for damages for alienation of affection. After this action, another will be entered by the husband for a divorce against his wife. All the parties concerned are Swedes.

The schooner Mischief leaves here next week for Victoria to fit out for a sealing trip.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, Feb. 18. — H. Fry, P.L.S., boarded the Victoria train Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. Donald (nee Sitwell) arrived from the Northwest Territories and proceeded to Thetis Island, via Chemainus, on a visit to Mr. H. W. Sitwell.

The members of the Cowichan Pleasant Evenings Society at their debate Thursday night by a large majority decided that love marriages are preferable to *mariages de convenance*. The speakers based their arguments principally on the marriage customs and social systems of England and France, and their effect on the home life of those countries.

The barns of A. Pimbury, Cowichan Flats, and A. J. Keating, Tsow-hai-lim, the house of Inkian Charlie at Comiaken, C. Crosier's sawmill at Koksilah, and the outbuildings to C. J. Eaton's dwelling house at Duncan are broken down with the snow followed by rain and thaw, and several buildings in Duncan, including the unfinished erection put up by Mr. Jones opposite Mr. Jaynes' store, are bent out of shape and severely strained.

The Chinese new year was observed at the three wash-houses here. The proceedings and firing of crackers were not so brisk as in former years.

W. E. Blythe took a trip to the capital by Friday morning's train; Government Agent Wellburn and Constable Maitland-Dougall and W. Weddle returned from Nanaimo.

Mr. Adams, late of the Royal hotel, Nanaimo, is reported to have negotiated the purchase of the Alderlea hotel from C. H. Dickie.

KAMLOOPS.

KAMLOOPS, Feb. 16.—A petition has just been forwarded to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, from the Kamloops Coal Co., J. A. Mara, A. W. Harding, J. Ogden Graham and about 120 others The petition asks for a wagon road up the North Thompson valley beyond Lewis creek, where the present road merges into a trail. The Coal company's lands, some 1,800 acres, are situated about fourteen miles above Lewis creek, where twenty men are now employed taking out coal. At the present time supplies for the mines must be packed in from the end of the wagon road on horseback, at a cost from Kamloops of two and a half cents per pound, which it is expected will be reduced to one cent by the extension of the road. It is impossible also, at the present time, to get machinery into the coal mines owing to the same reason, and also to the fact of there being no bridge at Barrier creek. Mine owners, prospectors and settlers all along the line are hopeful of seeing the road granted as it would do much toward developing the country and would not, on the other side, entail any very considerable expense. The Kamloops Coal Co. are now delivering coal at the river, ready for shipment as soon as navigation opens. Only about three weeks ago a new seam, 5 feet 1 inch thick was discovered, making three good workable seams on the property.

VERNON.

(From the Vernon News.)

Ranchers are of the opinion that the back of the winter is broken.

Supt. Abbott, of the C.P.R., on his return from the East spoke of the outlook for the Okanagan as very promising. He has been empowered to spend, during the present year, $750,000 on the Pacific division of the road.

With the improvement in the weather last week, carpenters and builders resumed work on various buildings in course of erection.

The Hudson Bay Co. are going to build a new store in Vernon to be placed to the west of the present building and extend through from Coldstream street to Barnard avenue.

T. E. Crowell has the contract of building Judge Spinks' residence, in the east end. This residence when completed will cost $7,000. The plans were prepared by Architect Fripp, of Vancouver, and as far as obtainable all the modern conveniences will be provided.

M. Lumby, Government agent, returned from Victoria on Friday, and reports that this district is at present attracting a great amount of attention on the coast. Mr. Lumby considers the outlook very good for having some important public improvements effected in the district during the coming summer.

J. Cargill, of New Zealand, is visiting his nephew, Mr. C. W. Ireland, and having his first experience of a Canadian winter. Mr. Cargill is an ardent advocate of the dignity and importance of the Australasian colonies, and takes a great deal of pride in the enterprise and ability displayed by the press of Australia and New Zealand.

Price Ellison is communicating with Mr. Mara, M.P., with reference to stocking the lakes and other inland waters of the Okanagan with fish from the Government hatcheries. Mr. Ellison, last year, made an unsuccessful application to the Government fishery superintendent, and this year he is obtaining the assistance of the B. C. members. He is making application for salmon fry, white fish, black bass and speckled trout for Okanagan and Long Lakes, and carp for Swan lake and Duck lake, down at Postill Bros.

Rev. Father Walsh, O.M.I., held service at the head of the lake on Sunday last. Rev. Father Walsh has been appointed to Enderby, Spallumcheen, O'Keefe's, Vernon and White Valley for the white population. Another missionary has been appointed for the Indians at the head of the lake, where Father Richards will be in charge. Steps will be taken shortly for the erection of a church in Vernon.

Miss Carmichael, who has taught in the second department of the Vernon public school since last summer, received notice from Victoria that her friends had secured for her a good situation in the schools of that city. The trustees in Vernon were anxious to retain her, but did not wish to spoil her chances for securing a good situation, and accordingly granted her a release.

THE LANDING.

Mr. Gilbert's team went through the ice in Okanagan lake last week, but they were soon got out.

Mr. McKay, foreman on the new boat, went to Vancouver on Friday last. It is expected that the C.P.R. will change the plan of the cabin, and Mr. McKay was sent for to meet Mr. Abbott.

A great deal of freight has accumulated awaiting transportation down the lake. The freezing over of the arm, which has prevented the boat landing, will be the means of keeping many of the lower country people out of their goods for a while.

KELOWNA.

The Okanagan Telephone Co. have been incorporated, and held their first meeting for business and the election of officers on Wednesday last, B. Lequime being elected president and T. Spence secretary. It is anticipated that sufficient stock will be subscribed to enable the company to have the line in operation between Vernon and here early in the spring, and as soon after as possible extended to the boundary line via Fairview. Applications for shares have already been received from parties in Vancouver.

The new post office is at last opened here, for which the proper address should read Kelowna via Vernon.

ALASKA ADVICES.

The Coldest Weather Known in Years—Opening of the U. S. District Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Alaska Herald, of February 6, contains the following: The United States District court will convene at Juneau on or about the first of April. The quarantine has been raised at Japonski island. The thermometer at Sitka on last Thursday morning registered ten degrees below zero, the coldest weather known here in years. This morning the thermometer registered sixteen above.

Points.

It is an oft repeated libel against a woman that she can't sharpen a pencil properly. Now this is all nonsense. One reason a man does it better is because he generally has a better knife. A boy regards a knife as a necessity, and he is generally furnished with a fresh one every Christmas. He has a dozen uses for his knife, and when he grows up the habit is fixed, and he keeps himself provided with a good one. But a woman's knife is half the time a toy affair, and when its first edge is worn off it's about fit to cut cheese. That's one reason. Then a man has a lofty disregard of the carpet. He cuts freely and lets the chips fly about the room and take care of themselves. Ditto with the powdered lead that he scrapes off. Sometimes he makes a platform of his thumb, which of course is the best way if it didn't get so dirty. But a woman has a housewifely instinct that leads her to lay down a paper and cramp her operations, yet in spite of these disadvantages a woman can make truly beautiful points, which are an inspiration when she comes to write. M. HELEN FRAZER LOVETT.

Yes, I Have Tried It!

Two business men met the other day in one of Montreal's public dining rooms. One of these gentlemen was suffering from hoarseness and sore throat, and had been using a cough preparation without getting any good results from it.

The sufferer informed his friend of his trouble, and said: "I was advised just an hour ago to use Harvard Bronchial Syrup; do you know anything about it?"

The reply came quickly and with great assurance: "Yes, I have tried this wonderful cough syrup, and have no hesitation in declaring it to be the best I have ever used. Give it a trial at once, and I promise you that you will never use any other."

The Harvard Bronchial Syrup was procured the same day, and twenty-four hours after, every trace of hoarseness and sore throat had vanished.

This wonderful work is being done every day through the aid of this magic cough remedy. No other preparation known to our people has ever done such a work. It is popular all over Canada, and druggists say they have an immense demand for it.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind

ul d&w-ly

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT.—Fweddy—"Aw—Miss Gwacie, you said the vewy thing I was going to say myself. Isn't that what you call mind—mind"—

Miss Gracie—"Mind-reading?"

"Ya-as."

"No, Mr. Lightpate, that presupposes the existence of—but the music is playing."

ENDORSED BY THE LEADERS.

When a remedy is endorsed by ministers, editors, merchants, farmers, and leading men of all classes, it is strong evidence that that remedy has great merit and does what is claimed for it. Such a remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters; its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, bad blood, etc. is well known to old and young.

CLASS IN GEOGRAPHY.—Teacher—"For what is Switzerland noted?"

Pupil—(after a pause)—"Sweitzer-kase."

"Yes, but for something much more grand, awe-inspiring, and majestic. Try again."

(Making another effort)—"Limburger."

After you are good yourself it is time for you to complain of the wickedness of others.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

Disordered Liver, etc.

They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs, Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Facts are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World.

Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.

Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld. Montreal. For sale by all druggists.

au12-su-w-f-d&w

Advertisements under the heads of Lost, Found, For Sale or To Let and Situations Wanted will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTS.

WANTED—Youth about eighteen for office work. Address in own writing—stating experience and salary required. J., COLONIST office fe18-2t

WANTED—Situation as gardener or general help. Willing to take care of horses and make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Address M. L. G., COLONIST office. fe18-1w

WANTED—A girl to do upstairs work. Apply at Comercial hotel, Douglas, corner Cormorant street. fe17-3t

WANTED—Boys as messengers. B. C. District Telegraph Co., Limited, 34 Fort street. fe17-3t

WANTED—$10,000 loaned in Honolulu; best security; $140 payable monthly; whole amount due within four years; will exchange the same for city property or good farm. Address P. O Box 502. fe11-d2t-w1t

WANTED—Dogskin gauntlet for the left hand. Finder please leave at the COLONIST office. fe5

WANTED—Employment as valet or butler in private family by young man; local references. Apply to W. E. J., COLONIST office. ja27-12t

MRS. WINDEBANK, ladies' nurse; first-class English certificate; 85 Fort street, Victoria. Comfortable apartments and good nursing for ladies during confinement. no19-6m

AGENTS WANTED—On salary or commission, to handle the new Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The quickest and greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. No abrasion of paper. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days. Another $32 in two hours. Previous experience not necessary For terms and full particulars, address The Munroe Eraser Mf'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.-x424 my24

TO LET. OR LEASE.

TO LET—A few boarders can be accommodated in a comfortable home. 127 Menzies street. fe17-1m

TO LET—Three six-room houses at nine dollars per month; corner shop, 7 rooms, at ten dollars per month. Apply C. Farrington, 13 North street, Spring Ridge. fe17-5t

TO LET—Neat, clean, furnished rooms, well lighted. By day, week or month, call and see them. Mrs. Dow, Cromwell House, 103½ Government street. no22-

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—First and second class silk pongees, $8 and $6 per piece of from 18 to 20 yards. Apply C. F. Moore, corner of Clark and Taunton streets, off Pembroke street, Spring Ridge, three minutes walk from tram terminus. ja20 1mo

FOR SALE—Two pure bred St. Bernard puppies; also good Pointers, Setters and Spaniels; dogs boarded and kennelled. Frank Turner, Mount Tolmie Kennels ja24-1m

FOR SALE—In Comox district, a farm of 113 acres, well fenced and 80 acres under cultivation. Apply to James Clark, Comox. ja27-1m-w

FOR SALE OR TO LET—With immediate possession, two houses on Rae street. Parlor, dining room, four bedrooms, bath room upstairs and gas. Apply to J. W. Carter, opposite. oc27-tf

FOR SALE—

14½ choice residential lots, between Battery Street and Dallas Road, closely adjacent to Beacon Hill Park.

Plan and price list at office of JOHN J. AUSTIN, Government Street.

my22

WANTED—

An Energetic Canvasser for Life Insurance Business.

Also a Rustler to Sell Building Society Stock.

Liberal Commission given to suitable parties.

APPLY TO A. W. MORE & CO., 70 Douglas Street.

AGENTS FOR

The Scottish Union & National (Fire) Ins. Co.

The British America (Fire) Assurance Co.

The Federal Life Assurance Co.

The Dominion Building & Loan Association.

The Matsqui Land Co., Ltd.

ap27

NANAIMO LOTS FOR SALE.

Lots 1 and 10, Block 3. These lots face on Fry, Farquar and Irvine streets, have over 400 feet frontage, are close to the V. C. Co's No. 1 shaft and close adjoining the company's pay offices, where over $100,000 a month is paid out. There is not a 5c. beer saloon in Nanaimo, and here is the very best place to start one and make a fortune in no time. These lots are worth $5,000; I will sell them for $2 500 cash.

WM. BEAUMONT, Cadboro Bay Road.

ja29

Saloon for Sale.

The only Licensed Hotel on Toad Mountain, Nelson. Close to the Silver King, Iroquoise and Hidden Treasure Mines. To be sold owing to death of the proprietor. For particulars apply to

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad Street.

fe15

MATERNITY Home (late Samaritan), 11 Rae street. Applications to be made at the Home or to Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Cadboro Bay road. fe17

NOTICE

During my absence from the province, Mr. William Power holds my power of attorney.

ja19-1mo L. E. ERB.

RAGS WANTED.

Three cents a pound will be paid for clean cotton rags at this office. oc19

KASLO CITY

THE LEADING TOWN

OF WEST KOOTENAY, B. C.

The Growth of Kaslo during the Past Year has been one of Continued Advancement.

Everyone is now well acquainted with the wonderful strides which have been made by Kaslo City during the first year of its existence. One year ago there was scarcely a building or clearing on the Townsite. To-day there are many hundreds of Houses, Substantial Business Blocks, Sawmills, Wide and Well Graded Streets and Sidewalks, Roads and Trails to the Mines, and First-Class Transportation Facilities.

It Is the Busiest Town in Kootenay,

And it has the Brightest Future in store, for it is the Centre of the Richest Silver Mining Region of the Continent. A Railway is now under construction to the Famous Mines of the Slocan, and it is the only point in Kootenay from which ore is being shipped in quantity.

Read what that well-known and energetic mining man, J. F. Wardner, says of the Mines tributary to Kaslo.

PRODUCTION FOR THREE YEARS.

I estimate the following tonnage as the ability of the following Mines:

	Tons		*Tons*
Noble Five Group	50,000	Ruby Silver	25,000
Rico	50,000	Alice	25,000
Washington	50,000	Mountain Chief	25,000
Wonderful	50,000	Idaho	25,000
Freddie Lee	50,000	Alamo	25,000
Blue Bird	50,000	Great Western	25,000
Utica Consolidated	50,000	Jackson	25,000
Slocan Star	50,000	Wellington	25,000
Dardanelles Group	50,000	Cape Consolidated	10,000
Lucky Jim	25,000	Best	10,000
Reed & Robinson	25,000	Storemount	10,000
Big Bertha	25,000		
Slocan Boy	25,000	Total	780,000

Any discrepancies or short-comings in tonnage will be fully made up by the Great Undiscovered. This estimate is reasonable, when we consider that in order to produce 25,000 tons of this kind of ore in three years we only have to displace five cubic feet per day. Kaslo has no rival for this business. A railroad from the nearest point on the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the great group of producers would be sixty-one (61) miles long. A railroad from Kaslo to the great group of producers will be twenty-four (24) miles long, with a grade averaging less than 2 per cent. The construction of this railroad is assured.

J. F. WARDNER.

Those who invested in Kaslo a year ago in many cases have made a thousand per cent. on their investment. Those who invest now will do equally as well, for the forces are at work which will build it into a city of many thousands of people.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

The Kaslo-Kootenay Land Co

ROBT. IRVING,

General Agent,

Williams' Building, Broad Street.

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street. ap18

JOHN TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, CORNER of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue Established, 1862. f-1

MR. R. ROSKELL BAYNE, Mem. Ryl. Inst. British Architects, se28 50 Government Street.

S. MACLURE, ARCHITECT, ALSO DESIGNER of artistic furniture and interior decorations. Address room 23, Five Sisters' Block. no23-1m

BAKERS.

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY. M. R. SMITH & Co, 57 Fort Street. Factory 91 Niagara Street. P.O. Box 289. Telephone call 121. f-1

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., COMMISSION Merchants, 131 Government Street. P.O. Box 318, Victoria. Agents Samuel Samuel & Co., Rice, Silk and Curios, London, Yokohama and Kobe; and The Tokio Leather Paper Mills, Japan; Chas. Cammell & Co., L'td., Cyclops Steel and Iron Works, London, Sheffield, Worthington, etc.; Compania Gral, de Tabacos de Filipinas; The Canvas Mills of Kobe. f-1

DOCTORS.

REMOVAL.

DR. METHERELL

Has removed to 103 Yates street, telephone se18

DR. JOHN HALL, HOMŒOPATHIST, Has removed his Offices to the Five Sisters' Block, third floor, Nos. 51 and 53. Attendance from 2 till 5 p.m. fe11

DRESSMAKING.

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKING—Mrs. Marshall has removed to 91 View street, between Blanchard and Quadra, where all who require dress and mantle making can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, and perfectly fitted. dec1-tf

DRESS and Mantle Making and all kinds of Needlework done at ladies' houses or at home. Mrs. W., Cromwell House, Government street. de30 1m

HAY, FLOUR AND FEED.

BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., LTD. Dealers in Hay, Oats, Flour, etc. Office and warehouse, 125 Government street. f-1

LAND SURVEYORS & CIVIL ENGINEERS

GORE, BURNET & CO. Rooms 1 to 3, Five Sisters' Block. T. S. Gore. H. Burnet. J. H. McGregor mc17

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, 41 PANDORA Street. Dealers in all kinds of photographic material, views of British Columbia and Alaska.
Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora St., Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings. "K" boots a specialty. f-1

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

R. LETTICE—DEALER IN PAINTS, OIL, varnish and window glass. Agent for Brilliant Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. 40 Fort street. mc17

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

HENRY SAUNDERS, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. 39 and 41 Johnson street. P.O. drawer H. Telephone No. 28 f-1

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger. 222 Yates street. Yards, etc., Cleaned. Orders left at Munro & Hughes', 82 Douglas street; J. P. Matthews', cor. Douglas and Fort; or W. Blair, cor. Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to. de3

ROBERT HATCHER,

GENERAL SCAVENGER.

Orders left at Joseph Gosnell's, 127 Douglas St.; Sam Clay's, 116 Johnson St.; Mickle & Grice's, 106 Fort St.; Wm. Thompson & Co's, corner Quadra and View Sts.; or T. Moody's, Amelia St., will be promptly attended to. Residence, 209 Douglas St. ap15

"SPOKANE AND GREAT NORTHERN MINING COMPANY" (FOREIGN).

REGISTERED THE 2ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1893

Certificate of Registration.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "Spokane and Great Northern Mining Company" (Foreign) under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and the "Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are:—To acquire by purchase, development, lease, discovery, location and otherwise, mines and mining interests and mining property of every and any desirable character throughout Washington, Idaho, Montana, and elsewhere in the United States of America, also in the Province of British Columbia, but particularly in such localities as may be rendered tributary to the City of Spokane; also to engage in the general business of buying, selling, bonding, stocking, mortgaging, exploring, equipping and operating mines, constructing, operating, leasing, buying and selling mills, concentrators and other mining, milling and ore working and transportation machinery, equipment, adjuncts and appliances; also to buy, sell, ship, and generally deal in ores and other mine products; also to trade in the stocks, bonds, mortgages and other securities of other mining and ore-working companies and corporations; also to acquire, improve, mortgage, sell, and generally deal in lands necessary or advantageous to said corporation.

The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is five million dollars, divided into five million shares of the par value of one dollar per share.

The term of the existence of the said Company is fifty years.

The place of business of the said Company is located at 104 Yates Street, in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 2nd day of February, 1893, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

[L.S.] C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. fe10-1m

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

H. M. YATES, Secretary.

de23-tf

GEO. A. SARGISON.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Accountant & Agent,

48 LANGLEY ST.

ap27

SISTER SOCIETIES.

The K. of P. Anniversary Entertainment—Jottings of Interest From the Various Local Lodges.

Grand Lodge A. O. U. W. Meeting—The Masonic Temple—To Celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

Attendance upon the meetings of the local lodges has been up to the ordinary standard during the week past. A number of social events which had been tabled with the word "postponed" endorsed upon them, have been again taken up and will be put under way again, so that an unusual number of entertainments and lodge socials may be looked for in the near future. Among the most active orders during the week may be noted the Knights of Pythias, who have been celebrating the anniversary of their organization. The entertainment in Seattle was a very elaborate affair and some of the local Knights and officers took advantage of the occasion to run over the Sound. At home the celebration culminated in the presentation of an attractive programme of sports in the Market hall, a report of which appears elsewhere.

At last Friday's meeting of Far West lodge one candidate was elected and a new member was proposed.

On Tuesday next Sir Knight Colonel H. F. W. Behnsen and Grand Chancellor J. M. Hughes will pay an official visit to the Mainland lodges. They will be met at the steamer by the Uniform Rank of Vancouver and will be taken to New Westminster. On their return to Vancouver a grand celebration will be held.

Far West lodge has appointed a committee to arrange for the burning of the rituals.

J. P. Byre has been elected master-of-work for Far West lodge.

I. O. O. F.

Canton Victoria No. 1, P. M., held a regular meeting last evening (Saturday), when a good amount of business was transacted. In future the canton will drill every Saturday evening, and regular cantonments will be resumed every second and fourth Saturday in the month, according to the new by-laws adopted.

Victoria lodge, No. 1, held their regular meeting last Monday evening, when routine business was transacted, after which the delegates to the Grand lodge gave an outline of the business that was transacted at New Westminster. All the members are requested to be present next Monday evening, to hear the reading of the third number of the "Kicker"; members of sister lodges are also invited to be present and all Grand lodge delegates.

Columbia lodge, No. 2, met on Wednesday evening, with Noble Grand McKinnon in the chair, he having recovered from his late illness. After disposing of routine business, a candidate was introduced and initiated into the mysteries of Odd Fellowship—taking the first step. This done, a brother of the order was advanced from the first to the second degree—taught the Divine lesson of humanity. The team officiated on both occasions. Two weeks' notice of motion for an important change in the by-laws of the lodge was given. Members will do well to govern themselves accordingly and be on hand a week from next Wednesday evening, when the matter will come up.

Dominion Lodge No. 4 met on Thursday evening, and as usual had considerable business to transact. A brother was raised from the initiatory to the first degree, and another invested with the second degree of the Order. There is considerable activity in No. 4 at present, and steps are being taken towards organizing a team and practicing the new floor work already adopted by No. 2. Plenty of the right material is to be found in No. 4, and no doubt they will be successful in whatever they undertake.

Acme lodge, No. 14, held their first meeting in the K. of P. hall last Monday evening. To-morrow evening there will be work in the initiatory degree. Members of sister lodges invited.

Bro. F. G. Richards, jr., of No. 2, is dangerously ill in St. Joseph's Hospital. Bro. J. S. Hildreth, of No 2, is also sick at his lodgings, 18 King's Road.

Past Grand J. G Carson, of No. 14, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the current year.

C. O. O. F., M. U.

Fernwood lodge held its usual meeting last evening, with the N. G, Bro. G. Snider, in the chair. Many members and visiting brethren were present. In the ordinary routine of business was the report of the Social committee, who announced that the social and dance would be held during March. One candidate was admitted by initiation, speeches were made by visiting brethren, after which the lodge adjourned to meet again on the 3rd of March, when all the members are requested to be present at the election of officers. Past Grand Fullerton and officers will attend at Cobble Hill on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of formally opening and installing the officers elect of Loyal Shawnigan lodge. The order still continues to make great progress in the Province. Three more new lodges are about to be opened, and charters are being applied for by others.

A. F. & A. M.

Arrangements are almost completed for the improvement and enlargement of the Masonic Temple, which, though spacious, is found to be too small to meet the requirements of the ever-growing craft. Some of the brethren favor the establishment of a reading-room in connection with the temple, where the Masons may meet at any time.

Western Gale Commandery No. 30 met on Thursday evening, and disposed of important business.

Vancouver-Quadra lodge met as usual on Wednesday evening, and conferred degrees. There was a large attendance, including a number of visiting brethren.

A. O. U. W.

The Grand Lodge will hold its second annual session on the 13th of March. Chilliwack has been selected as the place of meeting, and arrangements are under way to insure a good attendance of visitors, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

Port Haney has just added a new lodge of this Order to the list, with an initial membership of over twenty.

SONS OF ERIN.

The committee to arrange for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day will meet next Tuesday evening. So far as the committee have progressed a very attractive programme is assured.

D. A. Henry has been appointed marshal of the Sons of Erin.

C. O. F.

The meeting of Court Emery No. 371, held in the Court's hall last Thursday evening, was well attended. The D.D.H.C.R., Bro. J. H. Emery, who was present, spoke in terms of praise of the way in which the members' roll was increasing in this Court and in the several Courts through the Province, and said it would be necessary for the High Court to establish at an early day a District High Court in British Columbia. He hoped to see Victoria the divisional headquarters of the Order, the Court having Winnipeg for its present headquarters.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Coming Warships—Much Freight for California—Auction Sale Deferred.

The steamer Walla Walla, sailing from Victoria for San Francisco, yesterday morning, carried an unusually large cargo. She had been in port over eleven hours, but on account of having a big freight from Vancouver and the Sound cities all she could load here was a little over 530 tons, leaving a balance behind for the next steamer. The freight from Victoria was composed principally of rice and Chinese merchandise, ex steamship Victoria from China and Japan. She also took the following cabin passengers at this port: Miss A. McConnell, Mrs. A. Holman and two children, M. Strauss, E. Pitt, Miss E. J. Suffie, Mrs. G. Wise, E. Rafe, J. B. Fisher, Mrs. E. Sinclair, Mrs. J. Thompson, J. Miller, H. F. Thomson, W. H. Croxland, Wm. D. Wine, Mrs. Gray and child and Mrs. Rendall and child.

ANOTHER DERELICT.

According to reports brought by sailing vessels to different ports along the coast it seems as if there are two water-logged craft off the Cape. One captain who arrived at Astoria on a British sailing ship from London a few days ago reports having sighted a fresh derelict ten miles off Tillamook rock. The vessel he speaks of is one nearly submerged and is likely to be dangerous to coast vessels on dark nights. There are two stumps of masts standing above water, but otherwise she is almost completely buried. The vessel appeared to the captain to be a two-masted schooner about 100 feet long. No tidings, however, of either of the derelicts reached this city yesterday.

LOSS OF THE TUG MYSTIC.

The steamer State of Washington and the tugboat Mystic came in collision in the harbor of Seattle on Friday night, and fifteen minutes later the tug lurched forward on her beam ends and sank in about thirty fathoms of water. The crew of the Mystic and one passenger, Henry Rothschild, of Port Townsend, were picked up and landed on the Washington and no lives were lost. The Washington, after taking on the men, returned to dock and tied up. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and to this the collision is due.

THOUSANDS OF SEALS.

The San Francisco Examiner of the 15th inst., says: "The outfitting sealers have a fresh cause for hurry. A second herd of young bull seals, whose skins are the most desirable, is passing Point Reyes. Coasting captains report them to be working north in countless thousands, ten or fifteen miles off shore, and the belated fur-hunters are anxious to get out and lower their boats."

CHARTERED TO LOAD LUMBER.

The American bark Seminole, Captain Weedman, which arrived in the Royal Roads the other day, has received a charter to load lumber at the Moodyville saw mill for Santa Rosalia. She awaits a tugboat to tow her up to the Mainland.

MARINE NOTES.

The sale of the Oscar and Hattie has been put off for the present, pending the settlement of a point raised by her owners that certain formalities have not been legally gone through.

H. M. S. Royal Arthur will sail from England for Esquimalt at the beginning of next month, and the Temeraire, destined for the same place, will follow her two or three weeks later.

Those interested in the San Jose are negotiating for her release, and to-morrow will decide as to whether she will be put up for auction or disposed of by private sale.

Schooner Favorite was alongside Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf yesterday receiving supplies for her sealing cruise. She will probably sail some time this week.

The buoy at the entrance to the Fraser river, which had been turned over by the recent heavy gales, is now reported to have resumed its proper position.

Tug Daisy arrived yesterday with coal from Nanaimo and lumber from Chemainus, for the Victoria coal wood and lumber yard.

The ss. Empress of Caina, the last of the Oriental steamships to arrive, does not start on her return voyage before March 6.

The British bark Mary Low, Capt. Robertson, is 136 days out from Liverpool on her way to Victoria.

Before discharging more freight the bark Assel will finish taking on 125 tons of gravel ballast.

Steamer Bert takes a scow over to Roche Harbor to-morrow morning for a load of hay.

The Constance towed the schooner Labrador and Venture out of port yesterday.

Steamer Badger brought down coal from Nanaimo yesterday.

ENTERED.

Str. City of Kingston....from Port Townsend.
" Walla Walla..... " " "
" Islander..... " Vancouver.
" Princess Louise..... " N. Westminster.
" Bert..... " Roche Harbor.
" Joan..... " Nanaimo.
" Daisy..... " "
" Badger..... " "

CLEARED.

Str. City of Kingston... for Port Townsend.
" Walla Walla..... " San Francisco.
" Islander..... " Vancouver.
" Princess Louise..... " N. Westminster.

A Popular Competition.

The Publishers of the Ladies' Home Magazine present its great Winter Competition to the Public of America. This competition closes on April 30th, 1893.

QUESTIONS.—1. Which is the longest book in the New Testament? 2. Which is the shortest? 3. Write longest verse? 4. The shortest?

HOW TO COMPETE—Write the questions down, and follow with the answers. Mail this to us, together with $1 to pay for six months subscription to the Ladies' Home Magazine—one of the best Home Magazines of the day, and if your answers are correct you receive one of the following prizes: $1,000 in gold; $500 in gold; $250 in gold; $100 in gold; 2,500 Elegant Silver Tea Sets; Organs; Pianos, etc. Everything fair and square. Send postal card for list of former prize winners. Over $10,000 distributed during the past two years. Address: THE LADIES HOME MAGAZINE, Peterborough, Canada. ja29 su-wk

The suggestions as to costume that come in articles on Hawaii indicate that annexation would be something of an offset to the crinoline invasion that is imminent.

Primus—"I told her I adored her and that she was an angel." "Secundus—"Humph! Didn't she accept you after that?" Primus—"No, she merely remarked that man was a little lower than an angel and that she couldn't marry beneath her."

SCHOOL ACT AMENDMENTS.

Some New Changes Proposed to Be Made in the New Bill in Committee.

Persons Who Have Paid the Provincial Revenue Tax to Have a Vote at Elections.

Hon. Col. Baker proposes to amend the School bill in committee of the whole as follows:

To amend section 33 of the School act so as to give the City Boards of School Trustees power "to appoint, dismiss and fix the salaries, wages or remuneration of, from time to time, other officers or employes, as may be deemed necessary by the board to secure the efficient management of the schools."

All persons who have paid the Provincial Revenue tax are allowed a vote for school trustees.

Section 8 is to be amended by adding the following: "And the said section is hereby further amended by striking out the remainder thereof after the word 'for,' in the third line, and by substituting the words, 'for the current year's ordinary expenses of maintaining the schools as they exist at the time of the making of such estimate, which sums shall be paid over on demand to the Secretary of the Board by the City Treasurer; and the Board shall further prepare the like detailed estimate of the sums required to meet any special or extraordinary expenses legally incurrable by the Board, which last-mentioned estimate shall be subject to consideration, alteration and final approval by the Council; and if the Council shall finally reject or disapprove of any such last-mentioned sum or sums, it shall be the duty of the Council, not less than thirty days after the receipt by the Mayor of the written request of the Secretary of the Board in that behalf, to submit for the assent of the electors, in the manner prescribed by section 116 of the 'Municipal Act, 1892,' a by-law authorizing the proposed expenditure, and, if necessary, the raising of the moneys required to defray the same upon the credit of the municipality; and in the event of such by-law receiving the assent of the electors in the manner set forth in section 119 of the 'Municipal Act, 1892,' any sums authorized thereby shall be paid over, on demand, to the Secretary of the Board by the City Treasurer.'"

Sec. 38 of the Public School act is to be repealed, and the following substituted: "The Board of Trustees of any of the city school districts may, by resolution, declare that it is desirable that tuition fees should be paid in respect of pupils attending at any High School situate within its limits, so as to make such High School more or less self-sustaining, whereupon it shall be the duty of such Board to settle the amount to be paid by parents and guardians for each pupil attending the High School, and to fix the times of payment, and, when necessary, to sue for and recover such amounts, and to receive and apply the same to the purposes specified in Sec. 33 of this act; but in settling such amount the Board shall make provision by which pupils whose parents or guardians find it beyond their means to pay the tuition fees imposed by the Board may have the advantages of the High School, either altogether without fees, or at some smaller fee within the means of the parent or guardian."

The following is to be added to Section 11: "The Board of Trustees in every City School district shall caused to be published annually in December, in at least three issues of some newspaper circulating in the district, a detailed audited statement of all receipts and expenditures for the year ending the first of December, which statement shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of the Board, and countersigned by the auditor appointed in that behalf by the City Council."

SWEEP THEM AWAY!

THE TRUE COURSE FOR OUR PEOPLE TO PURSUE!

NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST!

The Work Demands Attention!

When our rulers and public men become reckless, extravagant and recreant, we naturally become solicitous for the safety of our country and people, and we sweep them out of office and power.

Our people are now burdened with a load of vile remedies and nostrums, all of them tending to aggravate suffering and disease. Our true course, if we value life, is to sweep them off with a mighty hand. No time should be lost in accomplishing this work as these canker-worms are fast destroying life.

Fortunately for our Canadian people, they have had an agent working amongst them for good. This life giving power, Paine's Celery Compound, owing to its mighty and grand curative properties is fast sweeping from our midst all false and sham cures. Paine's Celery Compound is a leaven in every community for good; its works, effects and wonderful cures have caused tens of thousands to discard forever the useless and crude remedies that have so long pestered our people.

Paine's Celery Compound saves and cures when all other means fail. It promises new life, and never fails to give it. What say you, reader? Are you willing to trust its powers? Oh! do not delay another moment; your case is critical and serious, and demands immediate attention. One bottle will convince you that you have a hand laid on a grand power that can pull you from a path that leads to the dark tomb.

THE DEAR FRIENDS.—Irene (at the charity fair)—"How nicely you handle the tambourine, Laura! You would make a capital minstrel."

"Laura—"So would you, dear. You could take the part of Bones so—so naturally!"

The fascinating damsel is an adept at tender smiles, but she isn't in it with the barkeeper; he does nothing but tende "smiles" all day and half the night.

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1½ Miles from Vernon, Okanagan Country, 960 ACRES, adjoining the estates of LORD ABERDEEN and the BARNARD BROTHERS. 640 acres ploughable prairie; 320 acres grazing; 400 acres under cultivation. Dwelling House, Frame Granary and Stable. 23 Cows, 12 Horses, Reaper and Binder, Plough Harrows, Sulky Ploughs, etc., etc. Creek of water on the land. First-rate black soil. $25 PER ACRE, INCLUDING EVERYTHING.

SHEEP FARM,

2,500 acres, more or less 30 acres; 1,000 acres grazing, 3 houses, barns, Orchard of 350 trees, pigsties, poultry houses, 100 sheep (about), £1 2. 0, per acre, including everything; over 3-5 of purchase money can be left on the property for 4 years at 7 per cent per annum. 135-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $20 per acre. 147-1

80 acres, Alberni, 2½ miles from the townsite. $15 per acre. 147-2

40 acres, Lake District. $10 per acre. 145-1

2 Building Lots, Rithet street, each $1000. 149-1

156 acres, Comox, convenient to steamer, post office, church, school, sawmill, Union Mines, etc., good hunting and fishing, 70 acres cleared and fenced, orchard, well, springs, $9000 with coal right. 150

3388 acres, Sheep Ranch, $2.25 per acre. 151-1

533 acres, sheep grazing land, Vesuvius Bay, 50 ewes, long sea frontage. $1,400. 158

107 acres, Ladner's Landing, all fenced and ditched; 70 acres timothy pasture; 7-room frame house, barns, water tank, 1 acre fruit, 3 horses, 7 pedigree Jersey cows, 1 bull, farming implements; a first-class farm. $10,700. 159-1

Lots 23 and 24, Block I, and Lots 5 and 8, Block H, being subdivision of Block VI, and a portion of Block VIII, Viewfield Farm, Esquimalt District. $2,000 or offer. 159-2

410 acres (more or less), Comox District; 100 acres ploughed and fenced, 3-room frame house, barn 50 x 30 and sheds, stable 30 x 22 and shed, 1½ acres orchard, springs and creek through property; reserve coal; valuable farm. $10,500. 162-3

90 acres, Boundary Bay District; 25 acres ploughed, 5 acres cleared, 5-room frame house, barn 32 x 60, chicken house, 1½ acres orchard, bearing trees, well and spring, $3,200. 161-2

132 acres, Alberni. $15 per acre. 161-4

25 acres, Cowichan District, Macpherson station; 7-room house, barn 24 x 24, chicken house 24 x 24, 1 acre close fence, boundaries fenced, ¾ mile from station. $2,500 or offer. 161-5

5-Room House, bath, chicken house and woodshed, Third street, $2,500. 162-2

Lots 1 and 2, Block 17, New Westminster District Lot 540, Vancouver City. A bargain. For the two lots, $250. 160

6-Room House and Lot, 44x120, more or less, on Pandora street, $4,500. 151-2

Corner lot on Tramway line, Victoria West, $1,200. 133-1

98 acres, 30 cropped, 25 chopped, log house, 2 barns, stable and outbuildings, half mile from school, near railway, $3,500. 128-4

House and 2 lots, Pembroke st., easy terms, $1,000. 110-1

7-room house, conservatory, out-houses, modern conveniences, etc., ½ acre of land; facing the sea; beautiful view of Straits and Olympians, $6,000—terms. 137-1

6-room house, bath, etc.; corner lot, Henry and Turner streets, $3,500. 136-4

320 acres, Alberni; 100 cleared; house, barn, ditching, etc. Cheap, $6,500, on terms. 144-3

97 acres, South Saanich; dwelling, barns, stable, out-houses, etc. $4,200. 142-3

40 acres, South Saanich. $1,400. 142-4

Building lot, 60 feet by 132 feet, Chatham street, near Blanchard. $1,650. 141-2

7-Room House and double lot; a bargain. $1,400. 139-1

237 acres, Somenos Lake. 138-5

120 acres Farming Land, Alberni, within 2 miles steamboat landing, about 6 acres cleared and fenced, log cabin, sheep pen and shed, water power from creek, first class fruit ranch, $1,200. 152-1

86 acres first class Farming Land, close to steamboat landing, main road to Nanaimo runs through the property. Good water power, $1,200. 153-1

320 acres Okanagan District, can be ploughed in an unbroken body, foundation of a fine house, large log house, 18x24, and other buildings, 1 mile from Larkin, S. & O., $15 an acre. A great bargain. 155

160 acres, Valdez Island, about 90 acres swamp grass land, easily drained; remainder open timber; creek runs through property; improvements recorded at $495; half mile from harbour. Price $600. 163

160 acres, Galiano Island, frame house, 14x24; 2 acres fenced; 5 acres slashed and burnt; half mile sea frontage; 2 miles from Point Comfort. Price $960. 164-4

2-storey house and lot, Cloverdale Estate; 6 rooms, bath and woodshed, etc. A bargain; price $2000. 164-3

162 acres, Lake District, on terms. $3240. 164-1

14-room house (new) and lot; hot and cold water; bathrooms, inside closets, electric bells, etc; central location. Price $3500. 164

TO LET.

1 Room, Government street, office, $7.50 per month.
4-Room House, 3 Edmonton street, $8 per month. 16
7-Room House, Oak Bay avenue, bath, etc., $15 per month. 17
5-Room House, 66 Pembroke street, $10 per month. 18
10-Room House, Garbally Road, hot and cold water, $25 per month. 21
6 Cottages, Spring Ridge, $10 and $12 per month.
5-Room House, 181 Pandora street (corner), $16 per month. 33
4-Room House, 295 Johnson street, $7 per month. 1
4-Room House, 226 Cook street, bath, etc., $10 per month. 4
5-Room House, Jackson street, $15 per month. 6
7-Room House, 38 Mason street, $10 per month. 9
7-Room House, 6 Humboldt street, $18 per month. 10
7-Room House, 8 Humboldt street, $18 per month. 11
7-Room House, 40 Mason street, $10 per month. 13
5-Room House, Jackson street. $14 per month. 2
4-Room House, Lime Bay. $10 per month. 3
6-Room House, 66 Second street. $19 per month. 5
Cottage, Fowl Bay. $20 per month. 12
Store and Dwelling, 122 Yates street. $35 per month. 14
5-Room House, 59 North Chatham street. $10 per month. 15
5-Room House, Jackson street, $14 per month. 22
6-Room House, 79 John street, $17 per month. 23
3-Room House, Quadra street, $8 per month. 24
6-Room House, 10 South Turner street, $30 per month. 26

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E. C. CARPENTER begs to inform intending purchasers that he will be in Kootenay after March 5th.
Information given on Mines, Claims, and Real Estate in Nelson, Ainsworth and Slocan (Slocan especially).
Correspondence solicited. Confidential enquiries answered promptly. Address—P. O. Nelson, Kootenay, B. C, fe28-tf

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Reid & Johnston, of Quesnelle Mouth, district of Cariboo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm are to be paid to James Reid, who will assume all liabilities of the same.

JAMES REID.
W. A. JOHNSTON.
Witness, GEO. B. CLARKE. ja20-1m-d&w

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SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.,
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REMOVAL.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce Avenue.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.
BY
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada) $10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per week (if delivered) 25

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States) ..... $ 2 00
Six Months 1 25
Three Months 75

Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.

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More than one week and not more than one fortnight—40 cents.

Not more than one week—30 cents.

No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $2.50, and accepted only for every-day insertion.

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Advertisements discontinued before expiration of special period will be charged as if continued for full term.

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☞ Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

COMMUNICATIONS.

All communications intended for publication or concerning matters of news or opinion should be addressed to THE EDITOR, accompanied invariably with the name of the writer. All other communications, in reference to subscriptions, advertisements, etc., matters of business, should be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER.

SOME COMPARISONS.

It is quite common for the advocates of annexation, avowed and unavowed, when speaking of any Canadian drawback or inconvenience to say: "If we were joined to the United States we would not have that to complain of." Most of these persons very likely believe what they say, but in nearly every case a little inquiry would show that they were entirely mistaken.

We hear loud and repeated lamentations about the exodus. It is said that the young people are leaving Canada, and that in some parts of it population is nearly at a standstill. Well, in many parts of the United States the very same complaint is made. There are whole counties in the New England and other Eastern States that are almost depopulated. There are towns in Rhode Island that have actually decreased in population of late years. One, West Greenwich, has not one-half the inhabitants it had one hundred years ago. There are abandoned farms in all parts of the State. The people who leave the farms do not go to a foreign country, but the migration has precisely the same effect where it takes place as the exodus has in Canada. The stream of migration from the Eastern States to the West and from the rural districts to the cities, is from all accounts much greater than the exodus is in the Dominion, and is almost as bitterly deplored.

Then we hear a good deal in Canada about the depreciation that has taken place in the price of farm lands. The very same complaint, and with greater reason, is heard in many states of the Union. In some states farms even with buildings on them cannot be sold at any price. They are a drug in the market. The depreciation is not in the East alone, where so many farms are abandoned by their owners; it is complained of in the Western prairie states, the fertility of whose soil was supposed a few years ago to be literally inexhaustible.

Discontented Canadians speak in doleful terms of the extent to which farms are mortgaged. But this is one of the standing grievances of the United States farmers North, South, East and West. Indeed, so heavy is the burden of mortgage indebtedness felt in some of what were not very long ago considered the best and most hopeful states of the Union, that the farmers have entered into a combination to find some way of getting rid of it or of making it easier to bear. The evils that mortgaging farms and chattels have brought on the farming community form the burden of the lamentation of the Jeremiahs of the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist agitators. All sorts of schemes have been devised to assist the farmers in bearing their load of debt and to enable them to get rid of it altogether. These complaints and the recent widespread agitation are not without an adequate cause. The farmers of the West and South-West are not the kind of men who cry out before they are hurt. The pain must be excessive, indeed, and well nigh intolerable, to extort such groans from them as have been heard all over the world. Nothing like them have been heard in Canada, nor has there been in this Dominion a movement at all corresponding to that started and kept up by the Farmers' Alliance.

The Canadian annexationist inveighs loudly against the National Policy, and he declares that the only way to get rid of it is to join the United States. In taking this ground he is either very foolish and ignorant or exceedingly cunning and dishonest. He knows, or ought to know, that the Americans have a National Policy much more burdensome than that of the Dominion of Canada. So heavy are the protectionist taxes of the United States that a majority of the people have determined to pay them no longer. It was to put down and to keep down the high and wholly unnecessary protectionist taxes that the people of the United States placed Mr. Cleveland in the President's chair. There has been no revolt against the National Policy in Canada. On the contrary, as often as it has been made an issue at the polls the people have expressed themselves satisfied with it, and have decided that it should be continued.

But there are grievances in the United States which Canadians only know of by report. Law is respected in Canada. The mob there never usurps its place and undertakes to punish, without trial, men who are accused of committing crime. There are no lynchings in Canada. Neither are there Whitecaps or Ku-Klux or other illegal associations who constitute themselves the conservators of the morals of the people, and who punish, and often in the most barbarous manner, persons suspected of having committed what they consider breaches of the moral code.

In Canada justice is purely and promptly administered. Rich men cannot buy judges and juries and subordinate officers of the law, neither can combinations of ruffians terrorize them into doing what is unlawful and unjust. Men known to be guilty are not able to bind the hands of justice and at last escape the punishment they deserve. Canada has good cause to be proud of its courts of law, and its inhabitants have every reason to place full confidence in those who are entrusted with the administration of justice from the highest to the lowest.

Are life and property as safe in the United States as they are in Canada, and can American citizens boast of the purity of their Courts of Justice and of the promptitude and the certainty with which those who have been guilty of offences against the law are punished? If Canadian Annexationists would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth when they compare Canada with the United States and expatiate on the advantages and the disadvantages of both countries, they would not make many converts.

CO-OPERATION.

There are people who believe that the solution of the great labor difficulty will be found in co-operation—not in the co-operation of Capital and Labor, but in the co-operation of the workingmen themselves with, of course, some assistance from capitalists. Co-operation has been successful in the work of distribution. There are great co-operative concerns in England, France, Germany, the United States and other countries, which have been found to be very useful but they have been engaged chiefly in buying and selling what others have produced. The co-operative associations sometimes manufacture for themselves, but purely productive co-operative establishments have only in a few instances been successful. Yet success is by no means impossible. On the eastern side of this continent there has been a primitive kind of co-operation which has lived long and has done much good. The fishing industry of the Eastern States has been almost wholly co-operative. The fishermen worked on the shares. The boat or vessel got its share, the captain his share and the hands their shares. If the voyage was successful they all did well, and if the luck was bad they all felt its effects. The crews of the whaling ships worked on the same "lay." The better the vessel did the more fortunate was every hand in her from the captain to the cook. The plan worked well and has continued to this day. In the division of the catch, the captain, who was required to have special qualifications and who had sole command, received more than a common fisherman.

Mr. E. E Hale, writing about co-operation in the Cosmopolitan, attributes the success of the co-operative fishing associations to the fact that each of them was under the direction of one man who understood the business and whose commands were obeyed. The reason why other producing associations on the co-operative plan have not succeeded is, he believes, because they were managed by a "caucus." There was no directing mind, no single central authority. Those who form the caucus "do not," the author says, "know how to adjust themselves to the conditions of the market. They do not know how to borrow money or how to spend it; they do not know how to place their goods on the market." The captain of the association, if he were the right kind of man and fit for his place, would be in a very different position. In the words of Mr. Hale, "He is able to persuade the capitalist that he can use his money to advantage. He is able to take in hand the product of labor and place it where the margin of profit will be largest. So far from pushing this man out of sight, we should realize that he is the most important factor in the enterprise."

According to this writer, co-operative associations for production must each have a captain who must be invested with authority, and who must be trusted. This is the essential condition of success. It is because in the attempts that have hitherto been made to produce by co-operation there have been no captains that they have failed. Mr. Hale may be right. But he must see that the difficulty would be to get a man possessed of the requisite qualifications. The probability is that the most popular member or the most ambitious member would be utterly unqualified for the position. He might be wanting in either skill or integrity, and would, therefore, be certain to wreck the concern before it was in operation many months. The one man power seems to be just as necessary to choose the man fit to be the captain of industry as it is to manage the affairs of the association. Once the right man was secured, there can be no doubt that the chances of success would be very greatly increased, for management by a debating club is not calculated to produce profitable results. The subject of co-operation is a most interesting one to all who take an interest in the Labor question.

NOT FORGOTTEN.

Brittish Columbia was, we see, not forgotten when the Supplementary Estimates were drawn up. Appropriations to the amount of $82,700 were set down for this Province. Provision, we are glad to find, has been made for the erection of buildings at the William Head Quarantine Station and for the construction of a wharf there to deep water. It is to be hoped that the work will be commenced on them with as little delay as possible. A great deal of time has been lost already, and it is by no means unlikely that the buildings and wharf will be wanted before they are ready. We are glad to notice, too, that the Government has been brought to see that it owes this Province something on account of the expense to which it was put last summer on account of defective quarantine arrangements. Three thousand dollars is not a great deal, but it is better than nothing.

The Times tries to make it appear that Col. Prior thinks that the COLONIST has been giving too much credit to the Provincial Premier for what has been done with respect to the quarantine station. It is more than likely that Col. Prior has been misrepresented or misunderstood by our contemporary's correspondent. He certainly had no reason to complain that Mr. Davie or anyone else was "boomed" in the COLONIST at his expense, and we are very sure that even if such were the case he has more sense and more self-respect than to complain of it to an Opposition newspaper man.

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The first annual meeting of the Mount Baker Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the office, 30 Broad street, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m.
Report of trustees and election of officers.
WM. McGREGOR, Secretary.
fe16-1w

NOTICE.

During my temporary absence in England, any communications may be left with, and my address obtained from Messrs. Lowenberg, Harris & Co., Government street.
J. GERHARD TIARKS, Architect.
no27-tf

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja23-tf C. DUBOIS MASON.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Cariboo, No. 743, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion sts. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Douglas, C. R., A. L. Campbell, R. S. oc15

L. O. L., NO. 1610—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, in Sons of St. George Hall, cor. Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
ap12 JOHN WALLACE, Sec.

"SONS OF ERIN" MEET SECOND WEDnesday in each month at 8 p. m. in Pioneer Hall, Broad street. Richard Ackland, Honorary Secretary ja12

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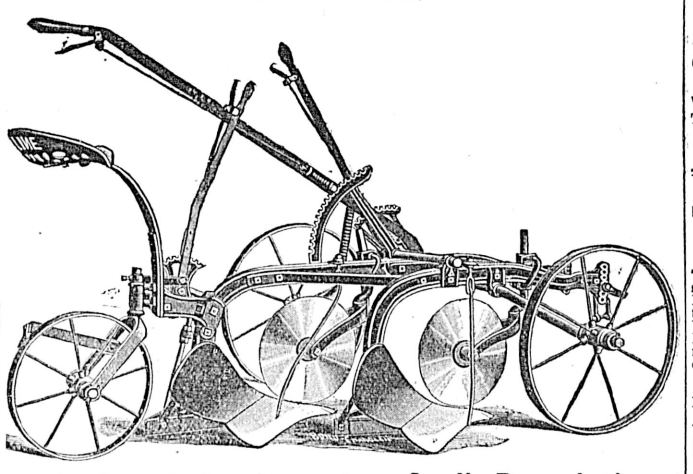

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BILL NYE EN ROUTE.

The Trials of a Sissy Traveling Man Who Had Made a Promise to His Dear One.

Pathetic Wail of a Stout Lady—Request from Young Belcher, Who Licked not Wisely.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

EN ROUTE.

The able critic who has held out for years that Mrs. Stowe had excluded the possibilities of poetic license when she represented Eliza as escaping over the Ohio river on cakes of ice is now dead. He died in Florida in January from exposure while skating on the St. John's river, and when they found him friends had to cut out a square rod, perch or pole of ice with his body in order to send him home.

He always maintained that the Ohio river never even froze enough to make a cake of ice between Cincinnati and Cairo. Last January Eliza with her infant child could have crossed over with bobsleds and a 4-horse team.

"OH, BOTHER!"

In West Virginia we had to have all stoves and a furnace going all day in the opera house, as well as the entire gas service, including footlights, in order to warm up for evening service, and even then we wore white sweaters and shoulder breakfast shawls over our dress suits on the stage.

Natural gas is getting less plentiful, and the demand increased so that there was great suffering from cold among the poor, who had to return to the electric light and cast aside their parlor gas logs for the time. Heavy manufacturing enterprises also decrease the quantity of gas for home consumption, and as usual the corporation sails gayly on while the citizen has to go to bed to get warm.

☞How strangely mankind does!

We go and beg on bended knees for large corporations to come and build and do business in our town to raise the price of our lots, and yet how long is it before we write a piece for the county paper saying that we are driven to the wall by these great corporations, and that we hate them like everything?

We are only children in this life, dressed up in men's clothes, and I hope with Dr. Briggs that there is a chance in the future state for growth and development. I can see how I could grow in a future state and add to what I now know.

During the terrible reign of the cold we met on a train one day bound west the rarest thing I ever saw on earth—viz., a "sissy" traveling man. Traveling men are most generally business men. They have to be. They are mostly pretty rugged, masculine men, with voices that you can hear "the darkest night that ever blew."

This one was constantly running up against things that were just as rude as they could be. That was as far as he ever got Some people were real hateful, and he claimed that once his blood boiled like everything.

Maybe it was the morning when he took a sponge bath in the north end of the sleeper at Pittsburg, as the train took breakfast there. You must know that the sponge bath facilities cannot be just what one would wish on a sleeping car, especially when one has to do it in the front doorway at a meal station with the thermometer at 15 degrees below zero and a great deal of passing in and out.

Still he had probably promised some dear one solemnly that he would bathe every morning if it cost him his life.

People filed past him filled with wonder and amazement, and to each one he said in a light, thin, girlish voice, "Beg pardon, but would you mind shutting that door?"

Nine of us, after we had passed by him, went to the other end of the car and passed through again three times, enjoying it heartily.

Once we met the man who brings in the ice for the cooler. He was near the young man who was trying to bathe. We had quite a long quarrel with the iceman over the right of way, and one of our party jostled him rudely against the young man, who was trying to towel his back. The iceman slipped, and his large cake of ice and the great coarse tongs also fell against him.

It was horrible. The young man gave a wild shriek, and with a moan of pain his Boulanger whiskers went back inside and it is said have never come out again

Later on after breakfast I tried to make up to him and be friendly, but he turned upon me like a wild beast and exclaimed, "Oh, bother!"

I overheard yesterday the wail of the short, stout lady. She was looking at a fashion magazine, but she could not find anything to suit her.

"Did you ever notice," she said to her companion, a tall, lithe young woman, who was so long waisted that she never seemed to sit down at all, or to be sitting on her foot if she did sit down, "did you ever notice that nothing is ever designed for the short, stout woman in these magazines, Ethel?"

"Well, I do not remember ever to have seen any designs for short, plump people," said Ethel, shooting her cool, spiral neck out of her collar so as to look still longer waisted.

"No," said the short, stout lady; "shortness and stoutness are regarded by the fashion plate makers as deformities, and you have to go and get some special artist to work at it to design your clothes just as you would go to a specialist if you had a club foot and get him to make your boot for you."

"Why is it, do you suppose?" Ethel asked, with great, wondering eyes.

"I do not know," said the short, stout lady as she swung her feet back and forth like a baby in a high chair. "There are surely enough of us, and some of us are quite refined. You know it is not generally believed that stout women are refined. A man may get so stout that even the presidential chair isn't big enough for him, and yet he will not lose any prestige, but let a lady along about 30 to 40 begin to weigh well and shun the slot machines, and then strangers in a crowd look upon her as they would on a man who rides on one railroad ticket and carries a hive of busy bees with him in the same seat, or puts the hive there, at least, and lets the bees select their own seats.

"Yes, that is so," said Ethel, "but those who know you love you if you are stout. That's more than some can say whom I know of."

"I hope so," said the short, stout lady, with a tear in her eye as she tried to get her overshoe on by kicking it against the other foot, but only succeeded in fracturing a whalebone or two and tipping her hat down over her nose.

"There ought to be some recompense. We are ashamed to ask for clothing of our size, and nobody ever attempted to design anything for us especially, for we wouldn't wear it anyway, no matter how becoming it was, if it had got to be the uniform of the fat women of the universe, and so there you are."

Then they both had to get off the train there, and Ethel had to borrow a traveling man's sample case for the short, stout lady to step on as she got off the coach.

I have not been richly endowed by nature with the fatal gift of beauty, but it might have been worse than it is, though when I pass through a car and afterward look back and see the passengers examining their watches to see if they are still running I can think of the short, stout lady and say, What if I, too, had been thus?

Written in a childish hand comes a request from little Alonzo Belcher of East Rawlse's Center asking this paper how he can cure soreness of the tongue. Alonzo, it seems, during the cold weather was acting as understudy for the property man at East Rawlse's Center, and one of the other stage hands, a bright young whaleback farmer, got Alonzo to accept a wager that he (Alonzo) could not erase with his tongue the name of Pistache Oleson, the rising young Swedish nightingale and child wonder, which she (Miss Oleson) had written in blue chalk on the gas pipe of her dressing room while at the Grand Opera House of East Rawlse's Center.

Alonzo accepted the wager and now writes to ask about what he shall do. Alonzo has a large, copious tongue, which almost encircled the gas pipe, and outlines of it may still be seen there. For one night he and the opera house occupied the same apartments. The next day they jogged along together till about noon, when the other stage hands told the authorities, and steps were taken to arrange it so that the opera house and young Belcher could be used separately.

You see, you dare not cut out a piece of gas pipe that way for fear of asphyxiation, and they could not cut it off at the meter, it seems, as the company had arranged it so that gas would be "consumed" every evening, whether the house was opened or not, and they did not see how they could change it.

YOUNG BELCHER'S MISTAKE.

A hot shoehorn, however, was applied to the tongue, and soon the little sufferer was removed from the real estate and again became his own personal property.

He went home, he exclaims in the letter, feeling like a man that has a redhot cuttle bone in his mouth and cannot get it out. Ever since then he has communicated with the outside world wholly by means of the pen. No one can even think of his great sorrow without a bitter and somewhat brackish tear.

How puny are our efforts when we find ourselves in the act of violating a great natural law! We must not get on the mighty turntable of creation or try to cross the side tracks of solar systems unless we are employees.

Mr. Belcher will do well to bathe the sore place with witch hazel as often as the idea occurs to him, and keep a piece of oiled silk between the tongue and roof of the mouth, so that the two shall not unite and become one grand whole, to the injury of the grand hole that he has been in the habit of swallowing through.

Some put the tongue in the sling—a gin sling, perhaps—under those circumstances, but the gin does not assist the healing process, and it induces the tongue to wag too freely. One of the greatest wags I ever knew was a gin sling wag. But why introduce pauper made, imported jokes at such a time?

Mr. Belcher (which, by the way, is simply a pseudonym) writes also regarding his future, inclosing a chart of his palm and a lock of hair, asking to know what the future of one possessing those things may be.

The thumb is marked strongly and would indicate that in your early life you whittled toward yourself a good deal; also that not many generations back your ancestors competed with the woodpecker in their glad, free scuffle for food in the forest; also that during the early part of the eighteenth century, possibly later, your folks walked on the palm of the hand a good deal and resembled the Highbehind or Bluenosed baboon of Lake Dennis, in equatorial Africa.

The headline runs backward toward the wrist instead of forward, thus indicating that you will gradually, as years roll on, add more and more to what you do not know.

The hair does not indicate anything, and I would have respected you more if you had told me you had none.

It is good, vigorous hair and seems to grow quite rank, indicating that you are of a lymphatic temperament and have a cool skin well adapted to the growth of hair and whiskers, too, that will toss to and fro in the summer breeze as you grow to be a man and while you are adding all the time to your lack of intelligence, thus fitting yourself for duty as a juror in the future.

Your hair would indicate that you inherit from your father's side, and that you are not strong physically. You need out of door exercise, cheerful company and a shampoo.

In choosing a wife you had better select a lady with a wooden limb. Then you can keep the limb locked up in the bureau drawer, and she will no doubt remain at home more than she otherwise would. You should not marry one who could easily escape.

BILL NYE.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

BEZOARS.—The concretions called bezoars have been found in the intestines of various animals, and were formerly given almost fabulous value on account of their supposed healing properties. Eliza Brightwen, in Science, states that these stones were introduced as medicines in the East by the Arabian physicians of the tenth century, their use gradually spreading into Europe, and continuing in England as late as 1746. The known kinds of intestinal concretions may be roughly divided into six classes, viz.: 1. Balls composed of animal hairs. One of these, taken from an ox at Buenos Ayres and now in a London museum, measures forty inches in circumference; and one from a peccary, oval in shape, is six inches by four in diameter. 2. Balls composed of vegetable hairs. These are usually formed around a nucleus, such as a horse-nail, a plum-stone, or a piece of flint. 3. The true Oriental bezoars. These are found in the wild goat of Persia, are black and hard, oval in shape, with a smooth, shiny surface. They consist entirely of insoluble ellagic acid, derived from the food of the goat. Tavernier has mentioned one of these stones, weighing four ounces, that sold for a price equal to $750; and the presents of the Shah of Persia to Napoleon included three bezoars valued at nearly $1000. 4. The Occidental bezoars. These are from the goat of Peru and India, consist of resin and bezoardic acid, and lack the luster and value of the Oriental stones. 5. Concretions of phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and earthy calculi. 6. Ambergris. This is found in the Spermaceti whale, is very light, ash-colored, with black veins and spots, and is supposed to result from disease. The cocoanut of the Malay Peninsula furnishes a vegetable bezoar, a stoney concretion that is worn by natives as an amulet of great value.

THE MICROBES.—The air of mid-ocean seems to be free from microbes, but they are found in greater or less abundance wherever any life exists, and are distributed in air, water and soil. As many as 60,000,000 may be contained in a single ounce of soil. The harmless microbes are vastly more numerous than others, the deadly ones being encountered only at comparatively rare intervals. Writing of different kinds of microbes, Dr. D. S. Lamb says that they vary much in shape, and are classified accordingly. The round or oval shaped is called a coccus. Another form, called a bacterium or bacillus, is the rod-shaped, the ends more or less rounded. If this is somewhat curved, it is often called a vibrio. The chief distinction between the bacterium and bacillus has been one of length, but the name bacterium is now applied to those which multiply only by division, while the name bacillus is given to those which have also the power of developing what are called sporcs. This whole group is also called microbacteria and desmobacteria. Another form is a spiral rod, called sprillum, or spirobacterium. Still another form is the long thread or filament, called, when straight, a leptothrix; when wavy, a spirochaeta. The manner of reproducing by division or fission has given to all of these microbes—which form the group of chief interest and importance—the name schizomycetes. Microbes are very small in size, varying from .500th to .50,000th of an inch in greatest length. They may travel long distances by wind or water, and may live a very long time. Their increase is favored by warmth, moisture, and the presence of organic matter. A bacterium may divide into two in an hour, and these become four in another hour—a rate of increase which, if sustained, would yield nearly 17,000,000 individuals from one bacterium in 24 hours, and would fill the great oceans in less than five days.

CONVENIENT ADAPTABILITY.—A curious power of the vermilion-spotted newt, according to Mr. Simon H. Gage, is that of changing from the aquatic to the terrestrial life, its breathing organs being more or less completely modified, and then changing to the aquatic. It seems to be necessary for the individuals that settle upon land to return to water during preparation for reproduction. The tree-toad and the yellow-spotted salamander also are able to return partially to aquatic respiration, and the gills of the siren are reacquired after being absorbed to mere stubs.

A NEW BOTANY.—Our later science has given a new chemistry, a new astronomy, and a new geology. Mr. Lester F. Ward urges the importance of a new botany. This should not only concern itself with existing plants, but should seek to trace the origin and development of vegetable life in past ages. A great number of fossil species, extending by successive stages through a long range of geological time, are now known. Thus far these have been studied only in the light of geology, and botanists having the facilities of great universities at hand may now hope to obtain from these ancient forms something like a complete history of plant development. "No grander theme," declares Mr. Ward, "presents itself to the scientific world."

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR.—A profitable industry is expected to result from a process of preparing camphor artificially that has been devised by M. de Mare, a French chemist. Camphene is first distilled from very dry hydrochlorate of terebenthine. This product is collected in a large globe and heated, when oxidation is brought about by the introduction of a stream of ozonized air. A cloud of camphor results, and is deposited on the internal surface of the globe.

A singular practice has been found by Dr. Wibo in certain villages of Belgium. "Vaccination" is performed with a needle charged by insertion into pustules found on pigeons in summer, these pustules being supposed by the peasants to be those of smallpox, but being really due to mosquito bites. The scars can hardly be distinguished from those of true vaccination.

The influence of sunlight upon bacteria has been studied by two German experimenters. Bacilli of typhus, cholera vibriones and various bacteria of putrefaction, were among the subjects of the investigation, and water containing 150,000 of these organisms to the cubic inch proved to be entirely freed from them at the end of an hour's exposure to sunlight.

Not less than forty-five prizes for scientific work will be awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences at the close of the year. The last awards include that of the Leconte prize, of $10,000, which was given to M. Villemin for his demonstration of the specific nature and transmissibility of tuberculosis.

Rubber velvet, a new material, is made by sprinkling powdered felt over heated rubber cloth. The product is elastic, waterproof, and very light, resembling felt cloth in appearance.

In a man of eighty-five who recently died in Paris, the heart, liver and spleen were completely transposed, the first named organ being on the right side of the chest, and so on.

IN CITY CHURCHES.

Victoria Pulpits and Who Will Occupy Them This Morning and Evening.

Appended will be found the church directory for Victoria city, corrected and amended for to-day. Special Lenten services will be held at all Episcopalian churches:

EPISCOPALIAN.

Christ Church Cathedral, Church Hill—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; matins, 11 a.m.; evensong, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Beanlands

St. James' church, James Bay—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

St. John's church, Douglas Street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. Canon Paddon.

St Barnabas' church, Cook Street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. Geo. W. Taylor.

St. Mark's church, Boleskine Road—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. W. H. P. Arden.

St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. M. C. Browne.

St Saviour's church, Victoria West—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m; preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber.

Oak Bay mission, Oak Bay avenue—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. A. J. Greer.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Church of Our Lord, Humboldt street—Lent discourses. Morning, "Women of Scripture"; evening, "The Lord's Prayer"; preacher, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Andrew's cathedral, Blanchard street—Usual morning and evening services; Bishop Rt. Rev. J. N. Lemmens. Special Lenten services.

BAPTIST.

Calvary church, Herald street—services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m Morning service conducted by Rev. Hampson Hemus, evangelist; evening sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Coombes—subject: "Mayor Beaven's license by-law."

Emmanuel church, Spring Ridge—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. P. H. McEwem

METHODIST.

Metropolitan church, Pandora avenue—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; morning, Mrs. Hampson Hemus; evening, Rev. Coverdale Watson.

Centennial church, Gorge road—Usual services, both morning and evening; preachers, morning, Rev. J. E. Coombes; evening, Rev. J. H. White.

James Bay church, Menzies street—Usual services, both morning and evening; preachers, morning, Rev. Coverdale Watson; evening, Rev. S. Wilkinson.

Esquimalt—Services at 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.; preachers, morning Rev. Geo. H. Morden; evening, Lieut. Stileman.

Victoria West—Preaching at 11 a.m., Mr. A. Malpass; and 7 p.m., Rev. George H. Morden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First church, Pandora avenue—Usual services at 11 a.m and 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating; subject of evening sermon: "What is Presbyterianism? or the Policy of the Presbyterian Church"

St. Andrew's church, Douglas street—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. A. B. Winchester.

St. Paul's, Victoria West—Usual morning and evening services; preacher, Rev. D. MacRae.

CHRISTADELPHIAN.

Christadelphian hall, Douglas street—Breaking of bread, 11 a.m; Reading, 7 p.m. Subject: "The Kingdom of God not yet in existence, but to be established visibly upon the earth at some future day."

Gospel hall, Government street—Usual morning and evening services.

Y. M. C. A.—Service at 4 p.m., addressed by Rev. George H. Morden.

In Pioneer hall at 7:30 p.m., Mrs. Mayo Steers will deliver an address on "Faith."

Omineca hall, Oriental alley—Morning, Matthew xviii, 28. Evangelistic meeting at 7:30 p.m. No collection.

The Lyceum, Broad street—Children's meeting at 4 o'clock, addressed by Rev. Hampson Hemus; mass meeting at 8:15 p. m., Mrs. Hemus.

WHEN IN DESPAIR.

When in despair of being cured of lung troubles, there is still a hope, and a strong hope, of perfect cure in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup This medicine cures even after all others have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

She—"Mr. Sinnix, you ought to be ashamed to say so many mean things about us women. I cannot imagine where you get your ideas." He—"From other women, mostly."

Teacher—"Spell heroine." Little Boy—"H-e-r-o i-n-e." "Correct. What does it mean?" "I—I forget" "If a little girl should do something heroic, what would you call her?" "A freak."

MISCELLANEOUS

VICTORIA
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS FIRMS
OF
JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

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Wholesale Druggists
Established 1858.

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J. H. FALCONER.....Proprietor.

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IMPORTER AND
WHOLESALE GROCER

LENZ & LEISER
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BOUCHERAT & CO
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A direct shipment of Poulet Pere et Fils. Very choice Burgundy. Just landed.
Beaune, Volnay, Pommard and Chambertin
In Pints and Quarts.
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WHITEST, SWEETEST AND BEST.
Manufactured by Portland Flouring Mills Company.
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To Fruit Growers and Gardeners
Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy Insect Pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using
I. X. L. COMPOUND
The Cheapest and Most Effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced.
FOR SALE BY
NICHOLLES & RENOUF,
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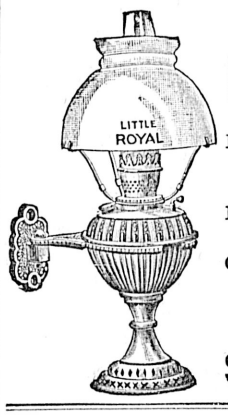

Large stock of Grey, Blue and White Enamelled Iron Ware (the best kitchen ware made).
Little Royal hand and Table Lamps, the neatest and most useful little lamps made.
Carpets, Curtains, Blankets, Comforters in great variety.
Your inspection invited.
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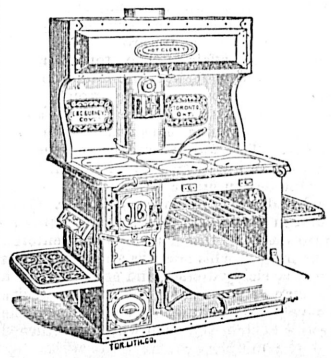
John Bull Steel Range a Specialty.
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CHEAPSIDE, - 127 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

NOTICES.

[No. 185.]

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipality limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at fifty per cent of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the fourth Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in May, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in May in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in May in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in Section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

7. The Land and Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892, and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and are hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 23rd day of January, 1893.

Re-considered, adopted and finally passed the Council on the 25th day of January, 1893.

[L.S.] ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
ja28

[No. 184.]

A BY-LAW

To Stop up a Portion of the Craigflower Road.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a portion of the road known as the Craigflower road should be stopped up and streets used in place thereof:

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria by the Council thereof as follows:

Sec. 1. So much of the Craigflower road as runs through Block N, Victoria West, being a portion of section thirty-one, Esquimalt district, is hereby stopped up and closed to public traffic, and Catherine and Langford streets are substituted therefor.

Sec. 2. The date of the coming into effect of this by-law is hereby postponed until the Council adopt a resolution to bring it into effect and a notice thereof signed by the Clerk of the Municipality is published in the British Columbia Gazette.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 16th day of December, 1892.

Re-considered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 28th December, 1892.

Returned by the Mayor in an amended form under authority of section 22 of the Municipal Act, 1892, for reconsideration by the Council 23rd January, 1893.

Re-considered and passed in the amended form by the Council 23rd January, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
ja28

Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Loubert, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable the Chief Justice, bearing date the 14th day of February, 1893, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Alexander Loubert, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 14th day of March A. D., 1893, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

W. MONTEITH, Official Administrator.
fe17-6t

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on and after Thursday next, the 24th inst., the scow for the removal of city garbage, and night soil will be at the wharf at the foot of Telegraph street (connecting with Store street between Fisguard and Herald streets), between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., for the reception of garbage, refuse, and rubbish; between the hours of 12 midnight and 4 a. m., for the reception of filth, night soil, etc. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, November 22, 1892. no23

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Teutonia Saloon, 112 Government street Victoria B. C., to Diedrich Stegmann, of this city.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1893.

fe2 G. J. McCRALEY.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that we will apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, to be held in March next, for a transfer of the license of the "Adelphi Saloon," situated in the Adelphi building, southwest corner of Government and Yates streets, now held by us, to William Croft, of the City of Victoria. MURPHY & BROWN.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 23, 1893. ja24-1m

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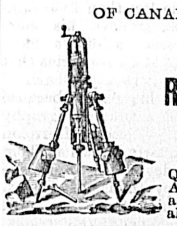
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M. QUAD'S HUMOR.

The False Philosophy of the Rabbit's Foot and Wishbone—Fool Niggers Sternly Rebuked.

A Subscriber Lost—William Waiting For the Editor—The Diagram Man's Latest.

(Copyright, 1893, by Char'es B. Lewis.)

When the secretary announced there was no further business on the regular programme, Brother Gardner arose and inquired if Shindig Watkins was in the hall. Shindig was there and was invited to step up to the front. He went up the aisle carrying a rabbit's foot in one hand and a wishbone in the other, and the president looked him all over and observed:

"Brudder Watkins, it has cum to my knowledge dat yo' am guided a good deal in yo'r daily life by sartin signs. I am also told dat yo' believe in de ho doo. Likewise dat yo' claim to hev sawn de speerit of yo'r grandfadder on seberal occashuns. Am I k'rect?"

Brother Watkins was very much embarrassed and neither affirmed nor denied the charge.

"I hev a few words to say to yo' an de odder members on dis subjick o' signs," continued the old man, "an I'ze gwine to spoke powerful plain. In dis day and aige nobody but fool niggers believe in sich nonsense, an if we hev got any of dat sort in dis club dey can't git out too fast. I'ze knowed a good many men who was guided by signs, an I nebber knowed any good of 'em. I'ze watched 'em purty clus, an I cum to de conclusion:

"Dat seein de moon ober de left shoulder signifies dat fact dat de money yo' lost at craps orter bin spent fur meat and taters.

"Dat seein a ring around de moon through a broken pane of glass signifies dat de butcher won't trust yo' no mo' till yo' pay up dem seben dollars.

"Dat seein a star shoot to de norf at 6 minutes arter 2 o'clock in de mawnin signifies dat de landlord am gittin ready to bounce yo' quter de house bekase yo'r rent is fo'teen dollars behind.

"Dat puttin yo'r vest on wrong side out when you git up signifies dat if it depended on yo' dar would be nuffin in de house fur breakfas'.

"Dat dreamin of seein a rabbit sittin on yo'r grandmudder's grave at midnight wid his right ear cocked up signifies dat yo' am fool nuff to march in a torchlight perceshun widout gittin $2 in cash in advance.

"Dat seein a cross-eyed man when yo' fust step out doahs in de mawnin signifies dat yo' hev tried to borry a dollar of yo'r wife an failed to git it.

"Dar am lots o' odder signs, Brudder Watkins, an de fool nigger who keeps track of 'em hain't got time fur nuffin else. What yo' got dar in yo'r right hand? A rabbit's fut, eh? Bin carryin it around to keep de spooks away! Dar it goes outer de alley winder, an if I eber cotch yo' wid anodder sunthin will happen to make yo'r heart ache! What yo' doin wid dat buckeye?"

"Good fur rheumatism!" whispered Shindig.

"Good fur bosh! Throw it out arter de odder silly nonsense! Now, sah, yo' listen to me! Yo' jest drap all dis fool bizness, an drap it mighty sudden an mighty hard! If yo' hain't dun cured of it befo' de next meetin yo' needn't cum up yere no mo'. An I want all de rest of dis club to took notis to de same effect. When a full grown man, no matter what his color or nashunality, begins to look fur spooks an

BROTHER GARDNER LECTURING SHINDIG WATKINS.

hearken fur death ticks, de best use dat kin be made of him is to fertilize de sile wid his bones. Go an sit down, Brudder Watkins. Yo' has dun made a fool of yo'self, but if you sot about it right an doan gin up too soon yo' kin git sense nuff in yo' head not to feel of a buzzsaw to see if it am buzzin."

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A QUEER LOT.—Last Saturday big Jim Taylor, the freighter, who has to hold printed matter at the end of his nose to read it, and who couldn't spell out the name "California" in less than five minutes to save his neck, stopped his copy of The Kicker because we didn't have but two accounts of stage robberies that week. On Monday "Dandy Charlie," the gambler, stopped his paper because we refused to publish a column biography of John C. Heenan. Tuesday afternoon that old cayuse familiarly known as Tom Perry wanted us to devote the local page to a history of the pyramids of Egypt, and when we stood him off he got mad and ordered his name off the books. Wednesday morning Judge Green walked in on us and demanded to know whether we were running a sawmill or a newspaper. He had got hold of an account of the Bender family of Kansas, and never having seen it in The Kicker he thought we were beating our subscribers. We offered to compromise by publishing an account of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorkton, but he went away mad and wouldn't be found dead with a copy of our paper in his pocket. We didn't expect to hit everybody's taste when we opened shop here. We purpose to run things after our own policy, and those who don't like it must stand from under. Every week we present a combination of murder, love, elopement, robbery, assassination, religion, politics, poetry, executions, scandals, science and agriculture, and the critter who obstinately insists that there is a vacuum somewhere doesn't know the difference between wolf meat and porterhouse steak.

WILLIAM IS WAITING.—About two months ago an individual who called himself "Wild Bill" started in business at the Grand Canyon crossing as a road agent. He made a botch of it from the start, and THE KICKER came out and said that he hadn't sand enough to pat a mule on the kicking end. The other day we received a letter from William in which he made all sorts of declarations as to what he would do in case he got us under the muzzles of his guns. We have got a picture in our mind's eye. In the foreground Wild Williams sits on a rock beside the trail patiently waiting our appearance. Afar off we can be seen coming up on our mule on our way to Prescott. As we draw near we are commanded to throw up our hands and dismount, and William sizes us up as good for the price of a curled hair mattress with a red cover. He has just uttered his first cackle of satisfaction when northern Arizona suddenly rises up under his feet and sets him drop with a smash that loosens all his hair at the roots, and when he comes to he has

WILLIAM WAITS.

gone out of the road agent business forever. For fear that W. B. may not follow us closely we will drop the feather of rhetoric and pick up the crowbar of fact and assure him of our intention to bring about an early meeting. We ache to see him. We hope he will be loaded for b'ar. If we can't get him on the run inside of two minutes from the time we sight him, we'll quit the territory within a month and never enter it again.

NOT OUR WAY.—We notice that an Ohio editor has declined the nomination of representative to fill a vacancy in the state legislature. Not only that, but he gives it as his opinion that no editor should accept a political office or any sort of favor from a railroad or other corporation. By looking at a map of the United States we perceive that Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the west by Indiana, but how such an editor as that is bounded we shall not attempt to figure. By working a potato patch on shares during his off days and Sundays, and by making his wife go barefoot through the winter and cut her own corns in the summer, he may manage to keep his head above water in Ohio, but he must not let the western fever get hold of him. He couldn't exist for two weeks out here, even when roots are in season and at their cheapest. Years ago when our eyebrows were silken and our feet tender, we had a half formed idea that it was the duty of an editor to boost everybody else into public view and remain in the background himself. We even decided that a railroad pass, good from San Francisco to New York, might bias his opinion of roadbeds, locomotives and side tracks. We even began our editorial career by refusing to pay a probate judge a bribe of $50 to get $600 worth of fat advertising. It is needless to remark that we no longer resemble the jack rabbit in appearance, nor do we do business on the Ohio principle. We take everything in the shape of a pass offered us. We miss no occasion to make a public speech. We ache for office and get it—three or four of them. If there is any head to the table at a banquet, we are there. We boost ourself first and the public afterward. If we were offered the place of minister to England to-morrow, we'd take it quicker'n scat. In our opinion there's nothing too good for an editor, and we frankly admit that when we hear of a case like that in Ohio we feel like writing to the onery galoot and asking what excuse he has for being outside of an idiot asylum.

THE DIAGRAM MAN.

"I love you, Helena!"

It was the melodious voice of Bascomb Farrington as he knelt at the feet of Helena Rockaway.

It was not in her father's house, but in Lover's lane. It was evening, and they had been to the theatre to witness the performance of a drama entitled "Love Versus Gold; or, Who Blew Up the Sawmill." It had affected him deeply. He had realized that he loved Helena for the last three days, but he had concealed his true feelings by a mighty effort. He had fully intended to wait a week or so longer, but a dozen things had conspired to hasten his declaration:

Helena started as the words fell from his lips. She knew well enough what was coming, but it was her business to start and appear to be shy.

She was poor. She was a vestmaker for a clothing house. By working 22 hours per day she could only make 40 cents per week. Bascomb was rich—so rich that if he lost a collar button on the floor he did not have to get down on his hands and knees to look for it.

"Will you be my wife?"

"Bizarre?" replied Helena.

"What does that mean?"

"Chacun tire de son cote."

"Helena," he said, as he seized her thumb, "I love you as no man ever loved a woman before!"

"Chose qui plait est a demi vendue," she carelessly responded.

"And I have asked you to be my wife."

"Du fort au faible?" she murmured.

"Girl! What are you giving me!" exclaimed Bascomb as he sprang to his feet with a terrified expression in his eyes.

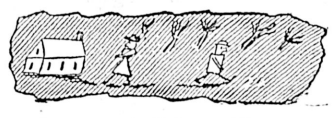
"Don't you speak French?" she queried. "Can't you fendre un cheveu en quatre?"

"I cannot!"

"Have you never been in Paree?"

"Never!"

"Then, fleur de terre! I am poor, but I can never marry an ignoramus, no matter how rich. Les bras croises! We must part! N'importe! Par ci par la! Skip!"



"One moment, Helena. Have you a Webster's unabridged?"

"Nul bien sans peine," she haughtily replied.

"And did you learn your French from the back pages?"

"Sir! A la mode! A deux mains! Farewell forever! I will keep my poverty—you may keep your wealth. Je maintiendrai le droit!"

And so they parted forever. She entered her father's house laissez nous faire, while he crept away into the still night la critique est aisee et l'art est difficile—b'gosh! M. QUAD.

M. QUAD'S SKETCHES.

Donald Cameron, Banker—The Guns at Gettysburg.

[Copyright, 1893, by Charles B. Lewis.]

"Cameron's bank," as it was known to the commercial world, was a private institution, owned and managed by Donald Cameron, who appeared to be about 50 years old when I entered his employ, and who didn't look a day older 10 years later when the tragedy of which I am about to write took place. "As good as Cameron's bank" was a popular saying. "As honest as Donald Cameron" was another. "As hard-headed and sensible as Cameron" was a third. He was, as a matter of fact, a shrewd, level-headed Scotchman, as honest as you please and as conscientious as you ever find a man in business or out of it. He wanted all that was due him and nothing more.

There were four employees in the bank, and Cameron himself did not miss a day for 20 years. He was his own cashier, while I had the place of teller. I don't think there was ever an opportunity to put my hands on over $10,000 had I desired to rob the bank, but before I secured the place he made himself safe to the amount of $25,000. Even the janitor had to furnish a bond, although there was no possible chance of his getting at a dollar. While he paid fair salaries, Mr. Cameron had the reputation of being very tight and close. Some people said that he had never married because he was too stingy. After a year or so I came to the conclusion that it was because he was unlike other men. He did not seem to be aware of the existence of womankind except when one of the sex had dealings with the bank, and then he treated her exactly as if she were a man.

While I fell into his ways after a bit and was with him for ten long years, I never got to know him. He never smiled nor joked. He never threw off his icy dignity for a moment. He never departed from the first rules laid down. He had our time figured down to minutes. If any one of us were obliged to remain even one minute over time, we were paid for it. If any one was a minute late in arriving at the bank, it was charged against him. We had so much stationery to last a month, and if one extra envelope was used it had to be accounted for. He once charged me 4 cents for accidentally breaking a ruler; he made the bookkeeper pay 2 cents for breaking a penholder; the janitor fell over his broom and had to pay 10 cents for the broken handle, although he spliced it and continued to use it for weeks. I tell you these things about Mr. Cameron not to slur his general character, but that you may thoroughly understand the sort of man he was.

For nine years there was but one break in our routine. We reached the bank at a certain hour and moment and generally left just at promptly. Every one hung up his hat and coat on the same hook selected at the start. There was no change in employees, no painting or papering—nothing new. The break occurred when I cashed a forged check for £200. It was a neat piece of work, and I believe Mr. Cameron himself would have been duped. When I discovered that I had been bitten, I handed the banker £200 and the forged check. He made no remark whatever, but at the end of the month he charged me up with loss of interest on the money for 34 hours. I made no protest, and that ended the affair. The forger might have been caught, but Mr. Cameron had suffered no loss, and he would have charged me with lost time had I spent even five minutes consulting with the police. This was in January and the beginning of my tenth year with him.

One day in May a strange lady called and had a long interview with Mr. Cameron in his private office. It was only at rare intervals that a strange lady entered our place. This one was about 25 years of age, richly dressed and as handsome a woman as you would find in a week's travel. We learned after a bit that she was a Scotch-American who had returned to the mother country to assert her claims to a large estate. I suppose the object of her call was purely business, but it had a queer effect on Donald Cameron. You'll think it funny that a man like him and at that date fully 60 years old should be upset all of a sudden by a woman, but such were the facts in the case. When the hour's interview was ended and Mr. Cameron returned to the counting room, he was a changed man. He was actually trying to smile. When he attempted to pick up the routine business, he was nervous and uneasy, and when he put on his hat and went out upon the street without saying when he would return we looked at each other with something like consternation.

Well, we had queer times in the Cameron bank for the next few months, and the public did a good deal of sly gossiping about the banker. We got the news from outsiders that the woman was a widow and very well off; that she expected to get about £60,000 out of an estate; that she was staying at a fashionable hotel, and that the most famous law firm in Scotland had her case and were sure of success. A well known estate was then in litigation, and the papers had something to say almost daily. Mr. Cameron could have found out all the inside particulars by paying a lawyer £5, but I doubt if he would have parted with a "bob" for full information. After events proved that he accepted the widow's statement and documents without question, though he would not have taken the note of a millionaire for £10 without an endorser.

Within a month after the widow's appearance Mr. Cameron got a new business suit. He had worn the old one four years. This new suit, as we all agreed, was the finest thing he had ever worn. He also got a new hat, went to the barber to be shaved, and there was such a change in his general demeanor about the office that the head bookkeeper, who had been with him 18 years, seriously thought of tendering his resignation. When a groceryman came into the bank one afternoon at 2 o'clock and solemnly asserted that he had seen Donald Cameron out riding with the Widow Stirling, the routine business was interrupted for fully 20 minutes. When the banker came in half an hour before closing time looking very happy and humming a tune, we were knocked so completely out that the bookkeeper made the first mistake of his life in adding up figures, and my count of the funds on hand was wrong by nearly £100.

From May to September we were "standing on our heads," as the saying is, and every day brought new surprise. On the first Monday of September I started off for a week's vacation. That had always been the rule. Mr. Cameron insisted that each of us take a week every year, though each had to lose his salary for that week. I put in my week at Aberdeen. On the first day of my arrival I caught sight of the Widow Stirling in confidential conversation with a very keen looking, well dressed man whom I took to be an American. Without any management on my part I overheard enough of their conversation to make me suspect some conspiracy against my employer. His name was frequently mentioned, and I caught something about "plans," "money," "old fool" and "America."

The woman left in the afternoon without having seen me, while the man remained. I fell in with him later on and sized him up to his discredit. I let him know after a bit that I was from the town where the Cameron bank was situated, and in a cautious way he made many inquiries about the banker. I learned at the hotel office that the woman paid him a brief visit about once a fortnight. Before the week was out I was perfectly satisfied in my own mind that there was a conspiracy afoot to victimize the banker, but my hands were tied. I not only had no proofs, but he was a man who could not be approached on his private affairs. I was full of trouble for the remainder of the week, especially as the stranger made a hurried departure on Thursday, and the hotel people then announced that they had looked upon him with considerable suspicion for many weeks. He left Aberdeen ostensibly for Dundee, but I accidentally learned that he had bought a ticket clear through to Liverpool and engaged passage for two on a steamer to New York.

I returned home feeling sure that something wrong had happened during my absence. I reached town at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, and Mr. Cameron was at the depot to meet me and ask me to accompany him to the bank. He was not the man I had left a week before. All his sternness and gruffness had returned, and I could detect something beyond that. He looked pale and desperate. I asked if anything had gone awry during my absence, but he only answered by a gesture of impatience. We walked side by side for half a mile without another word being spoken. The bank was always guarded by a watchman inside. He had already been sent away. Mr. Cameron locked the door behind him as we entered, removed his coat and hat, and after taking a seat and motioning me to another he said:

"The doors of this bank have been opened for the last time!"

"Why, what do you mean?" I asked.

"Simply that I am a ruined man. I haven't £20 to my name!"

"But the paid in capital of the Cameron bank is £20,000."

"And yet every pound of it is gone!"

I sat for a time like one stunned by a blow. The Cameron bank had been noted for its conservatism. Its checks were as good as gold all over Scotland and England. There had been no panic, and the failure of no other bank could drag it down. For the moment I had forgotten the Widow Stirling.

"And the cause of your failure?" I finally queried.

"That woman!" he quietly answered. "She has not only made a fool but a victim of me. By loans and forged drafts she has bankrupted me and is out of the country ere this."

"But the police—she can be tracked—I know her confederate—there may be time to stop them at Liverpool!"

"Nay! Nay! I shall do nothing of the sort. It would be ruin to me, even if I got every dollar back. Come and count the cash, Andrew."

I opened the safe, and he assisted me to count the gold and bills. Then we took the value of loans and notes and bonds.

"Now check off the deposits," he said as I announced the figures on the above. I couldn't help but notice how nervous and uneasy he was while I was engaged in this work, but his face brightened up when I announced the figures.

"We will now overhaul the safe deposit vault," he said as he lighted the way.

We were a safe deposit company or institution as well as a bank. Being the only one for a long distance around, we had many customers. Many had private boxes and carried their own keys, but yet we had as many as 150 packages, for which the owners held receipts. While he read off the names from our books I made an investigation to see if the box or parcel was all right. Nothing whatever was missing or mislaid.

"Now, Andrew, figure up the rents due us to this date," said Mr. Cameron as we returned to the office.

In about fifteen minutes I gave him the sum in gross.

"Now, how much do we owe depositors?" was his next question.

"Not over £2,000, sir."

"Be exact, Andrew. I must know to a penny. Give exact figures."

"Well, then, it is £1,800 10s. 7d."

"Ah! That is better. What should you say land, building and belongings are worth?"

"About £1,000."

"A good guess, my lad. That will be about the true value under the hammer, for we have the best location in town. Now, there's my land on the hill."

"That's good for £500."

"And my half of the woolen mill."

"That ought to bring up the balance."

"So it will, and my watch will make another £30. The hands are all paid up, and I owe nothing for either pew rent or my board. Here is your salary for next week, Andrew."

"But—but what are you going to do, sir!" I stammered.

"Going away, my lad."

"But there is no need of that. You can pay dollar for dollar, even if the news gets out that we are shaky and brings a run. And why should the news get out? It is known only to you and me. You have the confidence of hundreds of good men and can raise all the money you want to go ahead on."

"That woman!" he whispered as he dropped his chin into his hands and sat thinking for a long time.

"Give me authority to go to the police, and I'll almost guarantee her capture and the return of the money."

He shook his head in a sad way and did not speak for five minutes. Then he said:

"You can go now. I'll think it over. Come at the usual hour Monday morning."

I left him sitting in his chair, but as I paused for a moment outside I heard him lock the door behind me. I was about a good deal on Sunday, but there was no gossip. No one knew what had happened. I did not see the banker nor hear of his being seen, though he was a man who never missed his church. At 8 o'clock Monday morning we had to summon the police to break open the door of the bank. Donald Cameron lay dead on the floor, having fired a bullet into his head with his own hand. There were some written instructions to me, by following which every depositor would be paid in full, and beside them a notice to be pasted on the front door that Monday morning. It read, "This bank closed for two days—after which all depositors will be paid in full."

About the woman? She simply walked off with the man I had seen at Aberdeen and the banker's money, and neither the police nor the public were ever told of the cause of failure, though many shrewdly suspected what had brought it about.

THE GUNS AT GETTYSBURG.

On the morning of the 3d of July a hundred thousand men on the field of Gettysburg knew that Lee would attack that day. By 10 o'clock in the forenoon every one knew where the blow would fall. The topography of the field, the bloody struggles on the wings, the movements of troops and batteries—there were a dozen signs to indicate what was coming.

From daylight to 9 o'clock there was a sputter of musketry along the front as the sharpshooters and skirmishers fired at long range. From 9 to 10 the cavalry on the wings had the fight all to themselves. From 10 to 11 a gun here and there shelled the Confederate skirmishers out of the ditches in which they were hiding, but there seemed to be no fighting anywhere. From 11 to 12 Lee was massing 12 field pieces in front of Longstreet and Hill to open on Hancock. Meade posted 100 guns to reply, but the orders were to fire slowly.

At noon a few couriers were riding furiously in different directions, but not a gun was being fired. The men in line ate from their haversacks, and the artillery horses nibbled at the grass as they were unchecked by their drivers. Scores of men had pocket telescopes. These were passed from hand to hand, and every gun on the Confederate side was located.

"They are going to batter us with shot and shell and then charge. Lie close to the ground. The shot will fall short or go over us."

So came the word along the lines. It was a wise precaution. But for the caution no one could tell what would have happened. From half past 12 to 1 o'clock seemed an age. At 1 o'clock sharp the boom of a single gun echoed over the battlefield, and a shell came screaming over our heads and exploded 200 feet in rear. That was the signal. Before one could have counted 20 there was a roar which can be compared to nothing one has ever heard. In two minutes the earth was trembling. The stones in the wall in front of us gritted together. Mud had been used as plaster, and pieces of it fell out with chinking. One would have said that nothing could add to that awful roar, but the Federal guns opened in reply, and then men lying down gasped as they breathed and clutched sod or stone as if perched on some dizzy height and afraid of falling.

For the first five minutes the roar shut out all sounds—swallowed them up as a great ocean would another gill of water. Thousands of men closed their eyes and clinched their teeth. Officers who had been standing up disappeared to hug the earth. Now the roar is split and slashed and penetrated by the missiles from the Confederate guns. They are throwing round shot, steel bolts, fuse shell, percussion—every form of missile which portable guns can take in and belch out again. They shriek and scream and whir. They come from in front and from the right and left. Some fall short, and exploding in the dry soil throw a cloud of dust heavenward to sift down on our backs. Others sail high above us and carry death into the ranks of the reserve, while now and then one bursts just right to wound or kill in our own ranks.

No living man will ever hearken to a more terrific cannonade. No battlefield of the future will hold men for two long hours under such a crossfire. The smoke rose up and hung a dead cloud in the air until one thought that night was coming down. Fiery serpents darted in every direction. Exploding shells created sudden great flames, as if kegs of powder had been tossed up to destroy the heavens. There was no lull—no interval. Only those who became unnerved sat up to look around them. Here and there one rose up and ran away. He was not a coward—he was simply unnerved by the situation. Sometimes he came creeping back, white faced and weeping, and sometimes he was struck down as he groped about in the semi-darkness to find shelter from the rain of death.

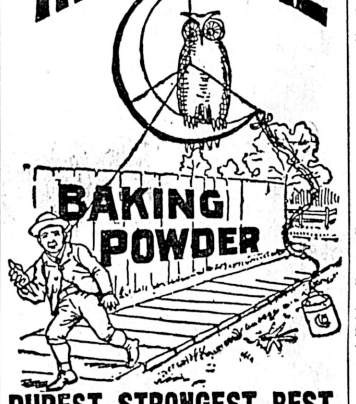
Two hours, they afterward said. We lying there made no note of the passage of time. It was a nightmare, and yet we did not sleep. Death rode all along our front—he leaped over us—he raced his specter steed along the fences and highways and fields far in our rear. The cannonade died away slowly. The last few guns seemed to give up grudgingly. The very last sent a screaming shell which fell among the wounded and stopped the groans and cries of five or six forever.

"Up, men! They are coming! Fall in—fall in!"

Yes, they were coming, with Pickett's Virginians in the van and breaking along like a huge wave. It was a relief to know they were coming. It was grim satisfaction to watch the advance. Men shouted in exultation as they came nearer and the musketry opened. It was the reaction. We laughed and shook hands and recked not of the death to come from those advancing columns. M. QUAD.

Meikle'ohn's Grammars at Hibben & Co.'s.

IMPERIAL



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned on or before the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. for CONSTRUCTING SIDEWALKS IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA during the year 1893, also for REPAIRING JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender in either case not necessarily accepted.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's office,
February 1st, 1893, Victoria, B. C. fe2

BRANDY.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CIE.

COGNAC, FRANCE.

Proprietors of '22 Distilleries, and Largest Shippers of Bulk for Ten Years.
1 11-su-th

KEEP OUT THE COLD!

Blankets,
Rugs,
Cardigan Jackets,
Overcoats.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
ap21

A FINE LINE
PRESSED BRICKS
Slightly off color,
Selling at a Great Reduction.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO.
oc8

TO RENT.

One of the finest offices in the city; splendid location; on ground floor, Fire Sisters' Block; large; well lighted by electricity; heated with steam. Apply at C. P. R. Ticket Office. dec3

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The Occidental Hotel
R. H. BERRYMAN, Proprietor.
Nice clean rooms, best of board, well-stocked bar. Rates low; special rates made to families. Strangers in the city will find this a comfortable, home-like house to stop at. No pains spared to give satisfaction. oct8-tf

RAILWAYS

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 17,

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday September 30th, 1892. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 2 Passenger Daily.		GOING NORTH. READ DOWN. No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.		Miles from Vic.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No. 1 Passenger Daily.		GOING SOUTH. READ UP. No 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	
De	8.00 A.M.	De	2.30 P.M.	—	VICTORIA	Ar	12.21 P.M.	Ar	5.58
"	8.04	"	2.34	1	RUSSELLS	"	12.20	"	5.56
"	8.14	"	2.44	4	ESQUIMALT	"	12.10	"	5.44
"	8.30	"	3.19	11	GOLDSTREAM	"	11.45 A.M.	"	5.19
"	9.14	"	3.38	20	SUMMIT SIDING	"	11.10	"	4.50
"	9.31	"	4.01	26	SHAWNIGAN LKE	"	10.56	"	4.24
"	9.44	"	4.14	31	COBBLE HILL	"	10.40	"	4.14
"	9.57	"	4.29	35	McKINSONS	"	10.27	"	3.59
"	10.07	"	4.39	38	DUNCANS	"	10.17	"	3.49
"	10.22	"	4.54	43	SOMENOS	"	10.02	"	3.34
"	10.45	"	5.16	52	CHEMAINUS	"	9.36	"	3.12
"	11.00	"	5.33	59	OYSTER BAY S'G	"	9.15	"	2.55
Ar	11.5			65	NANAIMO	De	5.50	Ar	2.14
De	11.15					Ar	8.25		
Ar	12.15 P.M.			78	WELLINGTON	De	8.10 A.M.	De	1.50 P.M.

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria & Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen' Supt
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt
my29

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Whereas, on or about the 18th January instant, several of the crew of the British Ship "Bawnmore," then lying at the Esplanade wharf, at Nanaimo, were kidnapped from the said vessel.

Notice is hereby given that a reward of five hundred dollars ($500.00) will be paid for such information as will secure the arrest and conviction of any of the offenders.

By Command,
F. S. HUSSEY,
Superintendent of Provincial Police.
Victoria, B. C., January 20, 1893. ja21

AMENDED NOTICE.

TABLE
Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1892.

SPRING ASSIZES
(On Vancouver Island.)

Victoria.....Monday.....16th May
Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....7th June
(On Mainland)
New Westminster..Wednesday.....1st June
Kamloops.....Monday.....6th June
Clinton.....Monday.....13th June

FALL ASSIZE.
(On Mainland.)

Richfield.....Monday.....12th Sept
Clinton.....Wednesday.....28th Sept
Kamloops.....Monday.....3rd Oct
Lytton.....Monday.....10th Oct
New Westminster...Wednesday.....9th Nov
(On Vancouver Island
Victoria.....Monday.....28th Nov
Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....6th Dec

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRIVATE BILLS---NOTICE.

THE time limited by the rules for presenting to the House Petitions for Private Bills will expire the 19th day of February, 1893.

Private Bills must be presented to the House on or before the 26th February.

Dated the 10th January, 1893.
THORNTON FELL,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.
ja31

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors in and upon the premises known as the Turner Block, situate on the northwest corner of Douglas and View streets, in the City of Victoria.

FORBES G. VERNON.
Dated at Victoria this 4th day of February, 1893. fe5 30t

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of the license held by the late R. H. Ward, to sell wines and liquors by retail at the Albion Hotel, Herald street, Victoria, to Charles Thomas Russell of this city. Dated this 6th day of February, A. D., 1893. W. Monteith, Official Administrator. fe7-td

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day made application to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, for the City of Victoria, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors by retail, on the premises known as the Rock Bay Hotel, situated on the corner of Work and Bridge streets, in the City of Victoria, under the provisions of section 229, Municipal Act 1892.

Dated the 3rd day of February, 1893.
ALEXANDER CAMERON,
Applicant.
fe5-1mo

THE CITY.

Sailed From 'Frisco.

The steamer Montserrat and the bark Fairchild, sailed from San Francisco yesterday for Nanaimo.

Whist Goes.

The Victoria Chess Club have decided to amend their name and will in future be known as the Victoria Chess and Whist Club.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club is to be held on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at Mr. W. H. Langley's office, No. 52 Langley street.

Selim's Benefit.

Mr. D. Selim's benefit has been fixed for the 28th inst., and if a good programme secures success, then success is assured. By kind permission of Col. Holmes the band of "C" Battery will be on hand on the occasion.

The Giant Powder Co.

The Giant Powder Co. (foreign), who will shortly erect new works at Cadboro Bay, have been granted articles of incorporation by the registrar of joint stock companies, with a capital of $5,000,000, and headquarter offices at 61 and 63 Wharf street, this city.

A Pleasure in Store.

Miss Marguerite Saxton, the accomplished elocutionist, appeared before a large audience in the hall, Olympia, on Friday night last, and gave some of her choicest recitations, to the delight of all present. Victorians, it is rumored, will soon have the pleasure of hearing this talented lady.

Coming Events.

Among the easiest attractions at The Victoria, as per present bookings, are "Ole Olsen," the Scandinavian comedy, which comes on March 8, and the great spectacular, "The Spider and the Fly," March 9 and 10. The benefit to Daniel Selim will be given on February 23, and Bill Nye is to lecture on April 3.

Safe and Sound.

A rumor was afloat some days ago that Tom List, one of the settlers on Valdez Island, had been drowned. A sail and a few timbers of a boat were found washed ashore, and as List was known to have left on a visit to some friends on one of the other islands, it was supposed that he had been drowned. However, he was found safe and sound in his cabin on Wednesday last.

Nothing to Fear.

Now that the snow has disappeared, or at least is rapidly disappearing, it is found that in many sections of the city the earth has caved in over the sewers. Several wagons and men are engaged levelling up at the expense of the contractor. There is a mistaken idea abroad that the sewers have been injured because the earth above them has caved in, and that the cost of filling in will fall upon the city.

A Dead Indian.

Jack Guisum, an Eu-cle-tah Indian, was found dead a few days ago at Drew Harbor, with his rifle by his side. Accompanied by another Indian he left the Cape Mudge settlement a week ago, on a hunting expedition. When the body was discovered there were no signs of violence. It is supposed that the unfortunate fellow was caught in a snowstorm and perished. His companion is still missing.

A Vag at Large.

James Wilson was before Police Magistrate Macrae yesterday, to answer to a charge of vagrancy. He pleaded that he was a sealer looking for a job, but the police describe him as a "bum." The charge was established, and the prisoner bound over in his own recognizances to come up for sentence when called upon. James will probably find more congenial quarters than Victoria to practise his profession.

To Increase His Salary.

A motion will be made at the next regular meeting of the City Council to increase the salary of Dr. George Duncan, who since Dr. Milne's resignation has so satisfactorily filled the position of City Medical Health Officer. The amount paid heretofore has been $60 per month, but as the work is increasing and onerous, it is thought this is not sufficient, and aldermen are favorably considering a proposition to double it.

Concert and Tableaux.

A grand concert and tableaux will be given under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Literary Society, in the school room of the church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The success of the evening will almost be guaranteed, as the ladies of the Society have taken charge of the programme, and have spared no effort in making their preliminary arrangements. Mrs. McCready will sing and Mr. Allan will recite, and in addition to the local talent, Mr. J. G. Brown has kindly promised his assistance.

Sacred Concert and Organ Recital.

The programme is out for the sacred concert and organ recital to be given in St. Barnabas church on Thursday evening and a very attractive one it is. Mr. H. P. Johnson will contribute two voluntaries and Mr. J. E. Bridgman three organ solos. Mrs. Shearwood is down for a vocal solo, with violin obligato by Mr. R. Nash; and among the other soloists of the evening are Mrs. Janion, Mr. E. White, Mr. Aloys Werner and Mr. George Jay. The collection will be in aid of the organ fund.

Death of Mr. W. H. Findley.

Mr. W. H. Findley died at San Diego, Cal., on Friday last, in the 61st year of his age. He was a native of Halifax, N. S., and for a number of years was one of the well-known firm of Weeks & Findley, whose headquarters were at Charlottetown, P. E. I. He was father of Mr. F. S. Findley, of the Victoria Electric Soap Works, and brother of Mr. H. Findley, inspector of weights and measures. The deceased was wellknown in Victoria, having visited this city on numerous occasions.

A veritable family medicine box, BEECHAM'S PILLS.

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.

The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor is Burdock Blood Bitters. *Its cures prove its worth.*

Parties subscribing with T. N. Hibben & Co. for Harper's Magazine, paying one year's subscription in advance, will, on payment of one dollar additional, receive a copy of "Chicago and the World's Fair," published by Harper & Bros. at $3.

Estimates given on interior hard wood work, office fixtures, etc., by Weiler Bros. *

NO ANTAGONISM.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Times, in order to discredit the Provincial Government, is resorting to the very low and dastardly method of trying to stir up antagonism and strife between our Canadian-born and English-born citizens. In the leading article last night it is stated that Mr. Turner went out of his way to insult Canadians; and in the report of Mr. Turner's speech he is made to say that Canada only made two things—whiskey and cloth. Now, sir, both of these assertions are utterly wrong. What Mr. Turner said would never offend any true Canadian, though it possibly might among such as are sham Canadians.

His remarks were that Chinamen purchased goods made by white men, and amongst them many things of Canadian make. Amongst the commodities manufactured in Canada there were two of special merit—whiskey and woollen cloths, and Chinamen bought pretty freely of these. On the subject of wages, in reply to the remarks of ore member that the Chinese were the worst paid of all races and degraded labor by the lowness of their wages, Mr. Turner said that the wages paid in Quebec for some classes of labor were much lower than Chinese wages here. He instanced a large clothing manufacturer from Montreal who, some years since, made inquiries here to ascertain if he could make up certain lines in this Province. He found, to his surprise, that Chinamen for such work were getting twice as much as was paid by him for the same work in Quebec.

The proposition made by some members that this cheap Quebec labor should be imported to work in place of Chinese is absurd. If white laborers are imported from Quebec they should be paid white men's wages, or they would, indeed, degrade the regular wages here for white men.

It is evident that the Times sees the increasing popularity and strength of the Government, and as it cannot successfully assail its measures, it is resolved to resort to guile and to twist the utterances of ministers into insults to Canadians. Why should this sectionalism be raised? Neither Canadians nor Englishmen need be ashamed of their country, but they should at all times be Britons. What the editor of the Times is seems to be doubtful. I hear it said, however, that he is an English-Canadian-white-washed Yankee, and hence can be anything in any country. A BRITON.

INCREASING BUSINESS.

Those who are interested in matters pertaining to life insurance will read with interest the new advertisements of the New York Life Insurance Company which will appear from now on in the columns of the COLONIST. The rapid increase of local business under the management of Mr. A. H. Scaife has necessitated the removal of the offices which form the headquarters of the company in British Columbia to a location in the Wilson Block, Yates street. There an elegant suite of office rooms have been fitted up, and the manager is now prepared to "invite them up" until further orders.

There is a reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath
And the flowers that grow between.

If a life insurance policy be a good thing, it is a good thing to have and not to think about.

It is better to have it to-day than to have it to-morrow.

Again, if a life insurance policy be a good thing to have, it logically follows that it is a good thing to have the best policy that is issued, and it behoves any one who wants insurance, and there are thousands who do, to see that he gets it.

Most companies issue a fairly liberal contract nowadays, for recent legislation has done much to sweep away all restrictions and irksome clauses, but the New Accumulation policy of the New York Life issued in June last year, is universally acknowledged to be the most liberal contract in the insurance market.

It is especially liberal in the event of the insured being unable to keep his policy in force, and thus provides against the bugbear "Lapse" which deters many an intending insurer from taking out a policy.

Again it is especially liberal as regards loans, for after a certain number of premiums have been paid, the company will lend money to the insured against the security of the policy alone and according to a table which is specified in the body of the policy.

The popularity of the New York Life's New Accumulation policy in Canada is best evidenced by the fact that during 1892 the company wrote in the Dominion $6,600,000.00 of new business as against about half that amount in 1891.

Sample policies and all further particulars should be applied for at the offices of the company, Wilson Block, Yates street. A. H. Scaife, Manager for B. C.

The local agency staff, with power to add to their number, consists of Mr. John Earsman, Mr. Orledge H. Van Millingen, Mr. E. M. Sandilands, Mr. Augustus Van Millingen and Mr. E. B. Drummond.

PERSONAL.

M. Strouss has gone to California.

Judge M. B. Sachs is "Sundaying" in town.

Mrs. Earsman returned from the Sound yesterday.

Wm. Dalby was a passenger home by the Kingston yesterday.

J. D. Breeze, Provincial manager of the Confederation Life Insurance Co., is in town.

Capt. T. H. P. Whitelaw left for San Francisco on the Walla Walla yesterday morning.

W. A. Jowett, of Nelson, arrived last night and is at the Victoria. He has been for several weeks in Vancouver and will remain a short time here.

Stroud L. Redgrave returned last evening from Donald, where his parents reside. Mrs. Redgrave, his mother, whose illness called him home, is still hovering between life and death.

Guests at Hotel Victoria: Chas. M. Holden, Nanaimo; W. M. Weldon, Seattle; C. A. Dunn, St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Murray, Vernon, B.C.; W. A. Jowett, Nelson, B.C.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

TO THE EDITOR: The secretary of the Canada Western Hotel Co. does not catch on. The prevailing opinion is that Capital receives the lion's share in all undertakings, and what I want to know is who benefited most in this enterprise, was it Capital or Labor? TOBY.

BALMORAL BULLETIN.

SIRS,—I had a troublesome cold which nothing would relieve until I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and I am glad to say that it completely cured me.
ROBT. MCQUARRIE, Balmoral, Man.

THE CHINESE DEAD HOUSE.

A Corpse Thrown Into the Hospital to Swell the Number of the Dead.

Sights and Scenes in a Modern Pest House—Unsanitary and Foul.

There were four dead Chinamen in the Chinese hospital, three of whom departed this life in peace, yesterday, and as to the circumstances under which the fourth passed away nothing is known. Sanitary Inspector Chipchase was at the Chinese hospital yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when he found that two of the patients were dead. A corpse had been removed from a cabin on the previous day, and it too was in the wretched apartment. When Mr. Chipchase returned at 11 o'clock he was horrified to find a corpse, fearfully emaciated, lying in the hallway. Where the body was brought from no one seemed to know, but it had evidently been thrown in while the caretaker of the hospital was attending to the paralyzed man, who is the only living occupant of the dead house. The appearance the place presented yesterday when visited by a COLONIST reporter was horrible in the extreme. Lying on the floor of the filthy apartment was the body of the unknown Celestial, with mouth wide open, tongue protruding, and eyes aglare. Whoever the poor wretch may have been, it is evident that he died of want or neglect. The bones almost pierced the skin, from which the most offensive odors were emitted. A jabbering set of Chinamen outside were disputing, evidently, as to the burial arrangements, and two undertakers were on hand to take charge of the body. Arrangements have been made by which the unknown one will be interred at the expense of the Chinese Benevolent Society.

In a corner of the room lay another dead body, covered up with a lot of repulsive looking rags, and from the horrid expression of the face it would seem as if the poor fellow died in excruciating agony. This was a man who had been removed to the hospital the previous day.

Two other dead bodies lay on benches similarly covered, while the poor paralytic, crouched up on a piece of matting, groaned in his torment of mind and body and shivered for the want of sufficient bed clothing. The room was miserably cold, and no doubt the knowledge of being in a dead house added to the miseries of the already miserable man.

In an adjoining room of this so-called hospital—it is nothing but a poor wooden shack, with the most unpleasant and unsatisfactory surroundings—the caretaker was preparing his mid-day meal when the reporter visited the place. If the feast was one particle as unsavory as the smell, no one would envy him his repast, but when the fumes of the kitchen mingled with those of the dead house, the effect was simply intolerable.

The Medical Health Officer and the Sanitary Officer were subsequently seen on the subject. They have received promises from the more prominent men in Chinatown that the hospital will be made more comfortable, and that the sick will be better attended to. It is only within the past couple of weeks that a caretaker has been appointed to look after the place. Up to that time poor patients were placed there to die—except, perchance, should their friends look after them, and the Chinaman, as a rule, cares but little for the sick.

Dr. Duncan, who since his appointment as Medical Health Officer has paid particular attention to Chinatown, states that there is a great deal of respiratory disease among the Chinese. During his visits there he has seen much that looked like typhoid, but has not as yet discovered a positive case. Living in squalor and dirt, and experiencing, as hundreds of Chinamen are, dire want, if not the pangs of hunger, Chinatown will be carefully watched so as to prevent the spread of disease throughout the city generally.

The dead bodies were yesterday duly interred. Dr. Duncan strongly seconds Coroner Hasell's appeal for the establishment of a morgue in the city.

The Last of a Pioneer.

PORTLAND, Feb. 17.—John Garrick, who was killed near Chewalah, Stevens county, Wash., aged 61, was born in Scotland and came to America in 1850 as an employe of the Hudson's Bay Co. In 1852 he came to the company's fort on the Upper Columbia river, near where the town of Marcus now stands. For a number of years he carried the mail between this fort and Portland and for a short period was stationed at Fort Vancouver on the Lower Columbia. He took an active part in the Rogue River war, which occurred in the early fifties. During the last twenty years he had resided in and near Chewala, and was one of the best known guides in the Pacific Northwest.

Want Steamers to Call.

PORT ANGELES, Feb. 17.—Dr. Charles Gore left to-day for San Francisco on business and as the accredited agent of this city, through its Board of Trade, to secure an agreement from the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, that this city shall be made a regular port of call for all their vessels. Dr. Gore carries with him a petition signed by over 750 of our citizens addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking the influence and assistance of that body to secure this agreement from the steamship company. He is also armed with letters from all of our leading business men, addressed to wholesale dealers of San Francisco, conveying the assurance of patronage that will justify the company in making this a port of call.

The teller in one of the city banks fainted behind his counter a few days ago, and consternation reigned until the cause of the catastrophy was discovered. A lady customer had endorsed a check on the right end.

Try Victoria Lager. *

Enameled iron ware, blue, grey and white, at Weiler Bros. *

Hard Wear.

When one is looking for an article of dress he likes to get it of hard wear, but of attractive appearance and good fit. The housekeeper who wants stoves, pots, pans or anything in this line looks for hard wear of the best make. The carpenter who wants tools will take nothing but those of first class quality. Everything in the hardware line at W. H. Perry's, Johnson street. *

Special Sale

At THE WHITE HOUSE. Furs—Ladies and Childrens' Jackets.

A MAN-EATING LEOPARD.

Depopulated Villages in Bengal—Feeding on Women and Children.

The Calcutta Englishman contains a blood-curdling account of the doings of a man-eating leopard lately shot in the Rajshahi district, in Bengal. The monster had destroyed one hundred and fifty-four persons before he was brought down. His appetite for flesh, his ferocity, his cunning and his audacity were unexampled in the leopard tribe, and they would have done credit to a tiger. He depopulated whole villages, for the mere terror of his name sent the inhabitants flying as soon as he had seized a solitary victim in their midst.

For miles around the people never ventured to leave their houses after nightfall until they heard he was dead. But this was no great hindrance to him. He would seize them from the verandas when they were smoking the evening pipe, and sometimes he penetrated the very houses in the dead of night and carried away children—often without giving the slightest alarm to the other inmates.

As a rule, he killed only one person at a time; but sometimes he killed two, and, on one occasion, three in one day. Children and old women were his favorite food. Among his victims were but six men. He was impelled by a sheer hankering for human flesh, for he never touched the cattle.

The villagers were beginning to think the scourge was a demon incarnate, and it was impossible to organize them for the pursuit. At length some twenty elephants were brought together for an expedition and a flying column of British planters set forth in quest of the destroyer. They searched for some time in vain, until an old man, whose wife had been eaten, came to report that their quarry had taken refuge in a tamarind tree.

It was as he had stated, only the man-eater had by this time hidden himself in the jungle at the foot of the tree, and for the moment could not be found. The place was surrounded and the elephants advanced in close order to trample the fugitive out of his hiding place. This maneuver succeeded after frequent repetition; the beast was driven out of cover, and at once riddled with balls. He will become a legend in the district, and perhaps a deity.

HOW TO TELL A PERJURER.

If a Witness Yawns on the Stand Depend Upon It He's Lying.

A few evenings ago half a dozen men were sitting out in front of the Capital hotel discussing various topics when Judge Yost, of the superior court, in telling an anecdote of a trial, remarked that the witness yawned and he knew he was lying.

"How did you know?" asked a Courier-Journal man.

"Well, sir, I have seen witnesses lie and not yawn, but I never knew one to yawn that he was not telling a lie."

Judge Sims, the member of the legislature from Triggs, remarked: "Yes, I always know a witness is lying when he yawns."

Senator Dave Smith said: "It is almost invariably the case."

Judge Wall, the senator from Mason, came up and corroborated the statements of the others, and just then Judge Brent, of the superior court, joined the group: "Yes," he chimed in, "when a witness yawns he is telling a lie, and he knows it."

Several other lawyers were appealed to and all bore out the statements made. None, however, could explain the phenomenon. Judge Yost was the only one who had a theory, and that was that when a fellow was swearing to a lie he could not face the music and his embarrassment found expression in yawns.

Here is a pointer to the legal fraternity of the state. Two of the judges of the superior court are committed, and all that is necessary to impeach the evidence of a witness in their minds is to show that while giving it he yawned. The parenthetical yawn may be occasionally interspersed with effect in evidence submitted to them.

A Steer in Church.

A dog and a steer formed a combination which put a sudden end to the services in a Westminster (Conn.) meeting house the other day and sent the worshipers scurrying into the streets. The dog was dozing under a wagon when a stock dealer drove a herd of cattle past the meeting house. The dog awoke and ran among the cattle, stampeding them. One steer dashed into the church, carrying the light green baize door on his horns. He rushed up the aisle bellowing wildly and throwing the worshipers into consternation. He halted before he reached the pulpit and stood gazing at the pastor. Every member of the church seized the opportunity to escape and rushed out. The pastor, left alone, jumped from the pulpit and tried to drive the steer out. But he did not succeed. Had he not sought refuge in a pew where the steer could not reach him the infuriated animal would have made short work of him. When the animal became tired of demolishing the church property the preacher re-entered the pulpit and, the congregation returning, took up his sermon at the point where it was so rudely interrupted.

Oyster Culture.

Prof. John A. Ryder, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been experimenting in oyster culture. He believes that the cultivation of the oyster is not only feasible but that it will soon become a necessity. He has formulated a plan which consists of a wire netting stretched horizontally on piles a few inches below low-water mark. On this, as a foundation, shells are thickly strewn to serve as a foundation for the oyster. A few living oysters scattered here and there over the bed will furnish the young oysters, which, in a single year, will grow to two inches or more in diameter. They are then sufficiently hardy to be planted anywhere. His investigations have shown that the principal enemy of the young oyster is not an animal, but is merely muddy water.

5 CENTS EACH

THE WHOLE STOCK OF

McCALL'S BAZAAR PATTERNS.

Riding Habits, Ladies' Cloaks, Costumes, Waists, Skirts, Blouses, etc., Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Men's and Boy's Clothing, Underwear of all descriptions, Baby Linen. : : : : : :

THESE PATTERNS ARE WORTH FROM 15C. TO 50C. EACH,

And will be sold at the above nominal figure for TWO WEEKS. Any unsold at that date will be destroyed to make way for new stock now on the way. At : : : : : :

Spencer's Arcade,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

J. D. PEMBERTON, C.E. F. B. PEMBERTON, Notary Public.

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CLEARANCE SALE

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OVERCOATS AND MACINTOSHES

AT ACTUAL COST FOR CASH.

Men's $22.00 Suits for $15.00.
Men's $15.00 Suits for $10.00.
Men's $13.50 Suits for $9.00.
Men's $10.00 Suits for $7.50.

SAMUEL REID,

122 GOVERNMENT STREET.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. Do not hesitate to call and examine.
fe14

THROW AWAY CRUTCHES

MARVELLOUS

Rheumatic Liniment and Mixture

Rapid and Effective Cure.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17, 1893.
To Dean & Cryderman, druggists.
GENTLEMEN,—With much pleasure I add my testimony to your valuable Marvellous Rheumatic Cure. For three months I suffered terrible pain. Could not move only by the aid of two sticks. I have only taken two bottles of the medicine and two of the liniment, and I can now go without sticks, and hope after the third bottle to go to work.
Yours very thankfully,
S. NORMAN,
No. 48 Oswego street, corner Michigan street.

If you have Rheumatism, Lame Back or any Severe Ache or Pain, The Marvelous Rheumatic Liniment will Cure it quickly.

DEAN & CRYDERMAN

DRUGGISTS

Sole Agents for B.C. 57 Yates st.
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FOR THE LENTEN SEASON

Henry Saunders,

THE GROCER,

39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET

Is offering a complete assortment of

SMOKED
SALTED
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CANNED } FISH

NOTE THESE SPECIAL LINES:

Finnan Haddies, Bloaters, Clams, Lobsters, Crabs, Anchovies, Shrimps, Caviar and Cod Fish Balls, and send for Circular of Receipts.

"A Dainty Dish, All Made From Fish."
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The Chicago Candy Factory

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 30 GOVERNMENT STREET,

3 doors below Jones' Drugstore,

G. A. McCULLOCH.
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THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5, by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.
For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria, B. C jly17-d&w-eod

A BIG SUCCESS!

OUR CLOTHING SALE

Has been a surprise to all who have called on us during the week. You can hear the remark, "How can these goods be made for the money?" a dozen times a day. Every customer has bought and no trouble to satisfy them. There is no other house in British Columbia where you can have the selection to choose from that we have got.

WE WILL CONTINUE THIS SALE TILL END OF MONTH.

Remember we are not selling old, shopworn goods, but bright, clean, new goods, bought 35 per cent. less than regular prices, and we are selling accordingly.

Men's Silk Mixture Suits, Regular Price $22, for $15.

$15, $16 and $17 Suits now Selling for $10.

A Man's Good Suit for $5, Regular Price $9.

CALL AND SEE US. WE WILL NOT COMPEL YOU TO BUY.

Gilmore & McCandless

TELEPHONE 563 NOS. 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

Interesting Gossip From Ontario's Capital About the Doings of Society.

The Annual Legal Society's Ball a More Pronounced Success Than Ever.

(Special Correspondence of the COLONIST.)

TORONTO, Feb. 9.—This has been a bitterly cold winter, but, notwithstanding that, Toronto has been gay, oh, so gay. Perhaps the severe weather has had something to do with making the inside pleasures more attractive, but it cannot have had all to do with it, for skating and snowshoeing and sleighing parties have been simply innumerable. Not only have the rinks been patronized as never before, but there has been such a rendezvous on Toronto Bay as even the oldest inhabitant says surpasses all his knowledge and understanding. There has been plenty of snow but it has not interfered with the sport, and fortunately there have been few accidents, in fact none very serious.

"Better late than never" is an old saw, and, pleading it as an excuse, I am going to tell you briefly about two of the most brilliant entertainments Toronto has had for a long long time. The first one was in January. Dainty invitation cards announced that Mrs. Allan Arthur would be At Home at St. George's hall, and the colors, "Pink and white," suggested a novelty. In compliance with the invitations, all the ladies except one wore pink and white, or dainty white with only touches of pink, and some of the gentlemen went so far as to add a suspicion of color to the regulation "blackbird" costume. Without suggesting what the result was, there was one dandy with an ocean of pink and white, another with large bows of pink ribbon on his shoes, and a third with facings of delicate pink on his coat. But the main portion of the guests seemed shy of departures. And who can wonder? It takes even more nerve than some society butterflies have, to make an innovation. The decorations were charming. All lights were shaded and softened by mellow pink, and roses and smilax were there in profusion. Those who came with minds made up to stay an hour or two remained to the end and even then lingered for a last look, for they were loath to leave the fairy bower. The pretty hostess added one more to her list of social successes. She is one of the most popular entertainers we have.

Event No. 2—so far as this letter goes—was one which crowded into the few short weeks preceding Lent almost too much enjoyment. But it was an "annual" and had to take its place even if it did swell the list of gaieties which should cover months and which by the unrelenting rules of Church and State had to be crowded into a few weeks. It was the Osgoode Hall "At Home," given by the members of the legal society. For the nonce the Goddess of Justice, that stately young woman whose eternal duty is to deal out justice in the halls, laid aside her balanced scales and removing the blindfold from her eyes, joined in the happy throng and had a romp with her less sedate sisters. Grave benchers, wise judges and dignified members of the bar were in the long procession which swept across the halls, and their fair partners included the leaders of social life not only of Toronto but also of the Province. The invitation cards were quaint and unique. They have the following quotation from Milton's L'Allegro:

"Haste thee, dear, and bring with thee
Mirth and youthful jollity,
Imps and cracks and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks and wreathed smiles."

There were over 1,000 guests, but the throng was so skilfully handled that there was no confusion. Printed cards, with directions for the guidance of all were to be seen everywhere. At convenient points in the building there were numbers indicating where the ladies would rendezvous. For instance, 1 and 2 were in the rotunda, 5 in the library, 15-16 in the Benchers' room, and so on, so that no one lost a partner, although some ardent dancers seem to differ on this point.

Those of your readers who have been in Osgoode Hall, know that it must necessarily undergo a regular transformation before it can be thrown open to the public for a dance, and it was transformed so completely, too, that no look of gravity or severity was left within its gloomy walls. The pleasing effect was due to the skilfully arranged upholstery, the profusion of flowers and the special electric lighting. Dancing accommodation was provided for in three distinct and separate rooms, in Convocation Hall, in the library and in the new law school. Three of the city's best orchestras were in attendance, and by a system of electric bells all the dances commenced and ended at the same time, thus avoiding confusion. Those who preferred the military music could dance to the notes of the Grenadiers' Band; others could choose the sweet, soulful cadence of Marcicano's string combination, and the others kept time to brilliant, dashing popular airs of Corlett's best. Everything considered, it is said that the annual ball of 1893 was the most enjoyable the old Hall has ever seen. The committee every year proposes to do better work than its predecessor, and presently there will come along one that will have to ask "what more shall we do?" HELENE.

SALMON COMBINE.

The Columbia River Packing Companies Have Come to Arrangements—The Canneries Concerned—Their Objects.

ASTORIA, Feb. 18.—The Columbia river salmon cannerymen, who have been in session for the last two days, have come to a conclusion and arranged a combination satisfactory to all parties. The following packing companies have joined the combine: Eureka Packing Company, A. P. Good & Co., F. M. Warren, D. Morgan, M. G. Megler & Co., Pillar Rock Packing Company, F. J. McGowan & Sons, Aberdeen Packing Company, Columbia River Packing Company, Samuel Elmore, Astoria Packing Company, A. Booth Packing Company, George & Barker, J. O. Hanthorn & Co., Fishermen's Packing Company and J. W. & V. Cook. The North Shore Packing Company is the only one of importance not in the combination. Several of the stockholders reside in the East and will have to be communicated with. The only cannery on the lower river unrepresented is that of William Hume, at Eagle Cliff, a packing house for private buyers.

The main objects of the combination are to govern the selling price of fish and to prevent the indiscriminate sale of fish under contract to outside canneries and buyers. Heretofore the canneries have been in the habit of advancing to fishermen during the winter money enough to buy provisions and twine for nets. In return for this the fishermen contracted to sell all the fish they caught, whether large or small, to the canneries at a fixed price, but agents for Portland and Eastern fish markets have made it a practice to come down during the big run and prevail upon the fishermen to sell them the largest fish notwithstanding their prior contract with the canneries. Against this the combine expects to protest. It will also set a price on all cannery supplies and fix the rental for all net racks and boats. It has not been decided how many canneries are to be operated this season, but probably the number will be the same as last year, with no limit to the output. No price has been set on the fish, which will not be arranged until after the election of officers and a consultation with the Fishermen's Protective Union.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT.

The Fight May Not Come Off—The "Champion" Not Prepared to Allow the Loser Anything.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Charles Mitchell met Wm. A. Brady and Billy Delaney, Corbett's representatives, at the World office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and covered Brady's deposit of $10,000. They then objected to the division of the purse to be fought for, and so the negotiations are ended for the present. After agreeing on the date of the fight, which was fixed for the second week in December, on the rules, size of gloves, etc., Brady said: "It is agreed, of course, that the winner shall take all the purse." "Oh, no," said Mitchell, "I think there should be a division." Brady said that he wanted it to be all or nothing, but he said that he was willing to let $1,000 go to the loser for expenses. Mitchell, however, demanded that the purse be divided 80 to 20 per cent. Brady would not agree to this, and, as an argument, said that the purse might be $75,000, in which case Mitchell would receive $15,000 for fighting Corbett, which was really $5,000 more than he was betting on the outside. Brady finally, on his own responsibility, agreed to let the loser have $2,500 instead of $1,000. Mitchell, however, would listen to no other arrangement than he had stated as to a division of the purse. Brady telegraphed Corbett to find out what further concessions he was willing to make, and received a reply from him at St. Paul: "If I can't whip that windbag I don't want a cent. The winner must take all."

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Big Fire at Metlakahtla—Forty Houses Consumed by Flame—Supposed Incendiarism.

Two Indians Killed in a Drunken Row—Arrest of Whiskey Smugglers.

The City of Topeka, from the North, brought some very interesting news. Mr. A. D. Warner, of Seattle, one of her passengers, states that some excitement was occasioned at Sitka recently by the report that Indians had killed a woman while drunk. United States District Attorney Johnson went down to Mary Island to investigate, and found two white men had erected a shanty and were selling whiskey to the Indians. The rumor grew out of a fight between two Indians while drunk, both of whom were killed. Four of them came over from Fox Island, and on the return the two in the middle of the boat went to slash each other, with the result that both died. The white men were arrested, and are held for smuggling to the April term of court.

Both old Metlakahtla and New Metlakahtla were visited, as already published, by a fire on the night of the 7th of February. In the old town twenty-seven houses were consumed and in the new town thirty. There is something remarkable about the fires both occurring the same night. The old mission church at Old Metlakahtla was not consumed, but it is probable that the other mission houses were. Mr. Warner was not in possession of details of either fire, but occurring on the same night and at a long distance apart leads to the supposition that concerted incendiarism might have something to do with it.

Mr. Warner says there is a general outburst of opposition to the present chief executive of Alaska, Governor Knapp. He is the most unpopular man he ever heard The people, Mr. Warner says, are anxiously waiting for the incoming administration of President Cleveland, when it is hoped that he will accord them home rule. There are several prominent offices in Alaska that might be filled very acceptably by the residents themselves, or some of them by residents on Puget Sound. These are the district attorneyship, marshal's office, clerk of court, collector of ports, and others, not to mention the chief executive chair and the United States district judgeship.

The citizens of Juneau have been the cause of some feeling in other parts of the Territory by an effort to have Governor Swineford re-appointed by President Cleveland as chief executive. A petition, it is said, has been sent around for signatures to that effect.

The Faded Flower Now in Perfect Bloom!

Mrs. F——, a well-known lady in Brantford, Ont., says that Lactated Food saved the life of her little baby-girl. Three months ago, the little one was weak and puny, and the doctor had given up all hope. The mother's joy and idol had become a little faded flower and death was daily looked for. A happy thought entered the mother's sorrowing heart; it was a gleam of hope—a ray of sunshine. She had heard of Lactated Food; she had been told of its invigorating and strengthening qualities, and she determined to try it as a last resort.

The food was procured and a little of it fed to the infant who could tolerate no other nourishment on its weak stomach. After a day's feeding in small quantities, the child seemed to revive and gain strength. In one week, the sickly babe was showing a degree of vitality that was encouraging to father and mother. All rejoiced at the wonderful change; baby's life was indeed saved. To-day the child is one of the healthiest in Canada, and gives promise of great robustness and strength in the future. It is no exaggeration to say that "Lactated Food Saves Babies' Lives."

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

DEAR SIRS,—I have used your Hagyard's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, scalds, cuts, etc. MARY A. COLLETT, Erin, Ont.

THREE ARDENT SPORTS.

An Epigrammatic Story of the Adventures, Hardships, Woes and Escapes of a Hunting Party.

How They Were Forsaken by a Dog and Ran Short of Supplies, Both Food and Drink.

About the middle of January a party composed of a Victorian of military and literary experience a general rancher, and an English gentleman of leisure, left the comfort of their respective homes and, in company with two canines, started on a hunting expedition to the uninhabited portion of the Island north of Comox. The military author, who had charge of the commissariat, had laid in a supply of flour, sugar, matches, and something in three square black bottles put down upon the list as "coal oil." They left Victoria by the E. & N. railway, and arrived without adventure at Nanaimo, from which they set sail in the comfortable steamer Joan. At this stage of the journey their first trouble occurred, one of the dogs borrowed by the military author from a friend evidently preferring to choose his company, and possibly scenting danger ahead, parted his cable during the night, swam ashore and made tracks for home. The balance of the party arrived duly at the seat of war, Departure Bay, where they had been informed they would find a fairly comfortable hostelry. Their feelings therefore can better be imagined than described when they found that the only accommodation consisted of a log hut with no window and with only a portion of the roof remaining, and not a living soul but themselves for many miles. Being "sportsmen" they made the best of a bad bargain and prepared to make their new home habitable, and by night were fairly comfortable. Their supper on the first day was "light," but the military author having assured the party that he was a first class "cook" they looked forward to more sumptuous board on the morrow, and with their boots for pillows passed the first night dreaming of the onslaught which was to commence next day.

During the night snow fell heavily and the weather becoming intensely cold, and having no dry wood, they were compelled to chop slivers off the walls of their house to keep their fire in. The storm continued for three days at the end of which time they all wished themselves at home, especially the dog. The military author proved a failure as a "chef" and his comrades wondered if his experience as a purchasing agent was acquired during his military career. He endeavored to make bannocks; he had never seen any but had read about them in the history of the Northwest rebellion, and in appearance they turned out a success, but not having a sharp axe among their outfit they were unable to cut them into sufficiently small pieces for use. Their diet therefore consisted of hot water and sugar, with the square bottle accompaniment, until the fourth day when their supplies were exhausted and starvation stared them in the face.

The military author now became suddenly pious and acted as chaplain to the party. For another day they waited patiently for death, or a passing steamer, with their cameras primed ready to portray each other when their last gasp should come, and wondering who would be left to tell the tale to their sorrowing friends at the capital. The military author and the rancher, each with a frozen limb (wrapped in a sock and glove respectively) gave fond messages to the English sportsman to carry back in the event of his surviving.

On the sixth day, doubtless in answer to their prayers, a sloop hove in sight, which they promptly hailed, and they were taken to a point whence they could signal the steamer. The weather now becoming milder they were able to bring their guns to work and bagged over two hundred ducks and a number of geese in a wonderfully short time.

It is probable that "three men in a boat" were ever so happy as our friends when they bid adieu to that cabin by the sea. The trip to Deadman's Island was made tedious by contrary winds, but with a change of diet and their frozen limbs thawed out their spirits rose. The military man before reaching Victoria had to undergo the unpleasant experience of being taken in charge by an officer of the law on a charge of larceny, but having made a satisfactory explanation of his alleged misdoing, was released. When he arrived at Victoria, by mistake, he carried off all the game. His "partners" were so happy at their escape from a dreadful death that they forgave him, but they have all declared they will never again take chances in such a wild and woolly country.

POLITICIANS PACIFIED.

The War in Kansas Over—The Troops and Deputy Sheriffs Dismissed—Republicans Claim a Victory.

TOPEKA, Feb. 18.—The state troops have been sent home; the armed posse of deputy sheriffs disbanded; the Republicans and Populists have laid down their arms, and the war is over. The developments of yesterday are regarded on all sides as a decisive victory for the Republicans. They secure, by the terms of the compromise, undisputed possession of the representative hall in the capitol, the main point for which they had been struggling, and the Populists secure the hollow privilege of meeting undisturbed in some other place.

The final result of the struggle, however, will have no effect on the legislative muddle. The Populists say their house will go right ahead making laws, no matter what course the others may pursue. The Senate will continue to recognize the Populists' house and the Governor will sign the bills passed by it. Should they be declared invalid by reason of having been passed by an illegal house, then the Populists say the blame will rest upon the courts. In case such a thing comes to pass, State institutions, colleges, asylums, schools, etc., will doubtless have to close.

When word was received in the Republican house that Gov. Leweling had withdrawn his troops great cheers went up. Speaker Douglass made an address, stating that the Republicans had won a great victory and would win another in the Supreme court. Gov. Leweling said to an Associated Press reporter that the Populist party had taken no backward step. The Populist House would now proceed without fear of molestation to the transaction of business. Bloodshed had been avoided, and this he said was the crowning triumph of the Populist victory. The Governor added that he and the Senate would recognize but one House. If the Supreme court declares the Populist House unconstitutional, then the responsibility for the acts of the House would rest with it; that the Populists at all times denied the right of the Supreme court to determine any question arising from the organization of the House of Representatives.

Brig. Gen. Hettinger stated to-night that Col. Hughes will be court-martialed for refusing to obey the instructions of the Governor to eject the Republicans. It is not likely that court-martial proceedings against other officers will be instituted. The present trouble will no doubt be the death blow to the Kansas National Guard, which has so long been the military pride of Kansas.

The early events of the day were uninteresting. Snow had fallen to the depth of a foot during the night, making it very uncomfortable for the soldiers during the night. This morning the guards around the capitol were increased, and all the passes issued yesterday rescinded on the ground that the Republicans had broken faith by smuggling a lot of deputies into the hall, and the Governor took the matter of issuing passes into his own hands. The guards also refused to permit baskets of provisions to be taken into the capitol. The Republican house passed an order appointing a committee to get provisions. When the committee came to the guard line the soldiers presented bayonets, but they were thrust aside and the committee passed in, followed by a long line of deputy sheriffs. Lieut. Pattey, in charge of the guards, pounced on a boy in the line and began choking him, when he was felled to the ground with a club. A shooting scrape was narrowly averted as a result. Gen. Lewelling also received telegrams during the day, tendering encouragement and assistance. Pittsburg offered 1,000 men, Coffeyville a like number, and Smith Center 200. Senator Peffer and John Davis telegraphed from Washington City:

"Guard the state safely and storm the rebels out."

LATER.

TOPEKA, Feb. 18.—An attempt was made by Populists early this morning to take forcible possession of the hall of representatives. When the Republican House took recess yesterday afternoon until 10 o'clock this morning, they determined to leave the hall in charge of an armed force of assistant sergeants-at-arms. The compromise by which peace was restored gave the Republican complete possession of the hall. Nevertheless they determined to take no chances of being surprised by any flank movement and thirty men were placed by the sergeant-at arms, armed with Winchesters and instructed that no one was to be allowed to enter during the night. The guards were distributed at the various entrances of the hall, and they stood guard with rifles over their shoulders. At 2 o'clock this morning, thirty men bearing passes from Attorney-General Artz appeared at the main entrance and demanded admission. It was denied them, they persisted and the guards lowered their rifles. The attacking party retired, but they tried the other entrances to the hall, being met by an armed guard at each. After much threatening and blustering they finally took their departure. The attacking party was composed of members of the Robinson Rifles of Lawrence. Their action had no sanction from the Governor, the Populist Senate or the Populist House.

CANADA'S GROWING TRADE.

Some Instructive Figures Showing the Wonderful Advance of the Past Ten Years.

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette presents an interesting statement, illustrative of the increase of shipping at that, the chief port of the Dominion, and of the general import and export trade of the country, upon which the business of the commercial metropolis is dependent. It is as follows:

Taking a brief glance at the trade returns of Montreal, we find that the exports in 1892 were $45,600,000, six millions more than in 1891, and in that year they were seven millions more than in 1890. The imports were a little less in 1892 than 1891. The ocean tonnage in 1892 was 1,036,000 and number of vessels 735, against 938,657 tons and 725 vessels in 1891. The year 1892 is the first in the history of the port when the tonnage exceeded 1,000,000 and the exports were over $45,000,000. I may also mention that in 1891 the value of manufactured goods was $72,000,000. Thirty years ago it was $5,000,000. The revenue of the city in 1891 was $2 440,000. In 1844, two years after the Board of Trade was incorporated, it was $98,360. These figures show the rapid growth of the city of Montreal and of its trade.

THE TRADE OF THE DOMINION.

The following figures, which were kindly given to me by Mr. George Johnson, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, show the trade of Canada for 1892 Comparing them with the figures for 1882, up to that date the best year the country had, we find:

	In 1882.	*In 1892.*
Imports	$127,000,000	$119,000,000
Tonnage of shipping seagoing	10,750,000	7,936,000
Tonnage of shipping lake	7,939,000	5,834,000
Tonnage of shipping coasting	25,000,000	14,791,000
Deposits by the people in chartered banks	$129,541,000	$97,052,000
Deposits by the people in savings banks	52,785,000	33,529,000
Exports of horned cattle	7,749,000	3,285,000
Exports of cheese	12,551,000	5,979,000
Export of mines fisheries and forests	33,500,000	35,500,000
Exports of animal products	30,000,000	21,400,000
Exports of agricultural products	30,800,000	35,500,000
Exports of manufactures	7,700,000	4,264,000

These figures show what a gain the country has made in ten years. The only exports showing a decrease are the agricultural products, and it must be remembered that in this respect Canada never had such a year as 1882. In 1888 they were $20,800,000, so that 1892 shows a great increase over 1888, though not up to 1882. Of the total exports of 1892 of $113,900,000 the home products were $99,300,000, leaving $14,600,000 to represent the export of goods not the produce of Canada. It is also interesting to notice that in 1892 the exports of home produce to Great Britain were $54,900,000, against $39,800,000 in 1882, and the exports to the United States in 1892 were $31,300,000, against $41,600,000 in 1882 Looking at these figures, and seeing that we have had two years of good harvest, great increase in the number of cheese factories and demand for their product, new markets for our produce, nearly all our manufacturers making money, decidedly fewer failures this year than last, and a general improvement in trade reported by merchants, we cannot but hope that the dawn of a new era of prosperity has at last appeared. The ten years since 1882 has been years of liquidation for the mercantile classes, and merchants have learned the lessons of doing all they can to reduce long credits and of carefully scrutinizing their accounts, but I think the trade of the Dominion to-day is on a sound basis and is in a position to benefit by the general prosperity of the whole country.

"I am convinced of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, after having taken but a few doses' this is what many people say.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

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(FOREIGN)

Registered the 16th day of February, 1893.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Giant Powder Company Consolidated," (Foreign) under the "Companies Act, Part IV., Registration of Foreign Companies" and the "Companies Act Amendment Act 1889."

The objects for which the Company is established are: To manufacture, purchase, use and deal in dynamite and any or all other explosives, and also caps and fuse and all other articles and things necessary, useful or convenien to such manufacture and use; also to purchase, hold, sell, use, lease and hire lands and premises, and to erect, purchase, maintain, use, sell, lease and hire factories, buildings, apparatus and plant for the storage, use and sale of the products or other property of the Company, and generally to do and perform any and all acts which may be convenient or desirable for carrying out the purposes of the said Company.

The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of the par value of one hunderd each.

The term of existence of said Company is fifty years.

The place of business of the said Company is located at 61 and 63 Wharf street, Victoria, British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 16th day of February, 1893, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
fe18

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They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England. my20

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—*Times*, July 13, 1864.

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CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer. J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell St., London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. au12

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Has no second chance. The first supplies his needs—if he takes the wise precaution of planting
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Plymouth Rocks are unquestionably the best breed of fowls known for the Canadian farmer. Send for descriptive Circular of this valuable breed of fowls.

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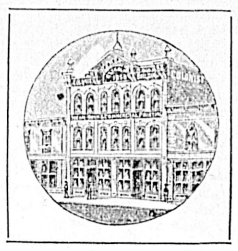

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(Subject to change and individual postponement.)

STEAMSHIPS.	Arrive Victoria About	Leave Victoria
Empress of China	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 6, 1893
Empress of India	Mar. 15, "	April 3, "
Empress of Japan	April 12, "	April 24, "
Empress of China	May 3, "	May 15, "
Empress of India	May 24, "	June 5, "
Empress of Japan	June 14, "	June 26, "
Empress of China	July 5, "	July 17, "
Empress of India	July 26, "	Aug. 7, "
Empress of Japan	Aug. 16, "	Aug. 28, "
Empress of China	Sept. 6, "	Sept. 18, "
Empress of India	Sept. 27, "	Oct. 16, "
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25, "	Nov. 13, "
Empress of China	Nov 22, "	Dec. 11, "

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J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after August 23rd, 1892,
The Steamer JOAN will sail as follows

CALLING AT WAY PORTS;

Leave Victoria, Tuesday, 5 a. m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesdays, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Valdez Island, Thursdays, 7 a.m.
(Returning same day.)
Leave Comox for Nanaimo, - Fridays, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturdays, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street. fe4

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Island Belle
LEAVES VICTORIA
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.
—FOR—
Fairhaven, New Whatcom, Roche Harbor, Friday Harbor, Orcas East and Sound.

Leaves Whatcom and Fairhaven, via Orcas and San Juan Island,
Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.
TURNER, BEETON & CO.,
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C. P. Navigation Co., Limited

Time Table No. 17, takes effect April 1, 1892.

Vancouver Route:
Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock, a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13 o'clock or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route:
LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster Ladner's Land'g and Lulu Island—Sunday 23 clock. Wednesdays and Fridays at o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R train No. 1 going east Monday.)
For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island—Friday at 7 o'clock.
LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass—Thursda and Sat at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route:
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports on the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each month When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands

Barclay Sound Route:
Steamer MAUDE leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 1st and 15th of each month.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager,
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent

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Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

Vancouver and Nanaimo—SS. Cutch leaves C.P.R. wharf daily at 1 p.m., returning from Nanaimo at 7 a.m. Cargo at Company's wharf until noon.

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A number of empty Barrels, formerly containing varnish are for sale at "The Colonist" office. sell

ASIATIC EMBASSIES.

LADIES OF THE CHINESE, JAPANESE AND COREAN LEGATIONS.

The Wife of the Chinese Minister Dresses With Mongolian Magnificence and Eschews Washington Society—The Japanese and Corean Ladies Dress Like Americans.

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There are two ladies in the Chinese embassy at Washington. The wife of the minister, who has a name unpronounceable and unwritable, is called by the people in Washington Mme. Tsui. She never attends any of the social func-

MME. TSUI.

tions, never receives callers and never goes out unless she is closely attended. There was at one time a rumor in Washington that this lady was not the head wife of the minister; that that favored person had remained home in China. A Chinese mandarin is allowed to have more than one wife. But it is the first woman he marries who is recognized in Chinese society. The others are sort of official wives.

Mme. Tsui, however, I found most interesting. It was through the courtesy of the first secretary that I was allowed to see her. She came down to the parlor attended by the interpreter, two of the secretaries and the wife of one of the secretaries, Mme. Wang. She was arrayed in all her Mongolian splendor. Her petticoat of white silk was heavily embroidered with gold. A sort of tunic of black satin worn over this had also a heavy border of embroidery. Her sleeves were of white china silk, very full and very fine. Her feet were in embroidered satin shoes that were certainly not more than 2½ inches long, and the stockings just visible above them seemed to be of solid gold thread. Her straight black hair was worn brushed up from the forehead and ornamented with many golden pins. This coiffure was fearfully and wonderfully made and must have cost somebody a deal of time and patience.

Her hands were very plump and pretty. Upon the first finger of each she wore a mystical looking ring—one of gold filagree, set with a large catseye, and the other a huge blood red stone that resembled a carbuncle. I was told that this lady was considered a great beauty in China. Her eyes are black as sloes, and the corners of them have a decided downward curve. Her mouth is red and full, and her complexion is a clear olive tint. The breadth of the face just below the eyes is not according to the European standard of beauty, but this, I am told, is what renders her such a very great beauty in China. She wore huge ornaments in her ears, but they were held on by gold springs. Her ears were not pierced.

Mme. Tsui does not speak one word of English, but she talked very readily to the interpreter. I asked her how she liked this country. She replied guardedly: "It is very well. All countries are very well to those who live in them." I said: "Do you not think that the women of America have much more freedom and independence than they have in your country? And do you not think that their condition is much better and happier?" The interpreter propounded my question in the queer, choppy language of China. The wife of the minister looked down at her plump hands and then at the tips of her little shoes. Then she looked at the secretary's wife, who smiled; then, looking back to me, she made answer: "Your country has its customs, and my country has its customs also. It is not for me to say which is best."

The secretary clapped his hands, or rather he rubbed them together in a pleased way and laughed, as he said in

MME. WANG.

very good English, "Is she not a true diplomat?" The little woman seemed utterly unconscious that she had made a clever remark. I asked her if she would not like to attend the receptions in Washington and the balls. I thought she looked a little wistful for a moment, but she answered readily enough: "It is not the custom of my country. We do not dance, and I do not understand English, and I know nothing of American manners. I think it is better that I stay at home." Then I asked her how she passed her time. This seemed to interest her. She took up the border of her black satin tunic and held it toward me, speaking eagerly in Chinese. She seemed to forget for the moment that I could not understand her.

"She says," explained the interpreter, "that she did this embroidery herself, and that she does a great deal of embroidery. She makes her baby's clothes." Then I asked to see the baby, and after some consultation it was brought down. It resembled nothing so much as a funny little brown doll. It squinted at me through its little slits of eyes and puckered its face into a grimace, which the fond mother called a smile.

I saw the ladies of the Chinese embassy a day later out for their walk. They were veiled and closely attended. They went down to the Central market, which seems to have a great attraction for them. The two younger women seemed quite giddy. They gathered up a handful of potatoes from one of the market stalls and pelted each other with them.

Mme. Tateno, wife of the Japanese minister, is a very different type of a woman. Not only does she attend all the social affairs in Washington, but she enjoys them keenly. She joined her husband a year ago last winter, in the middle of the season, and made quite a sensation. Not that there was anything sensational about the lady. It was because there was not that the people were surprised. She has the eyes, and the complexion, and the shining black hair of the Japanese women. But that is all. Her dresses all come from Paris, and they were sent from that city to Mme. Tateno's home in Japan, and she wore the same dainty creations of Worth and Felix long before she ever dreamed of coming to America.

Mr. Tateno, too, was well acquainted with broadcloth evening suits while yet he was governor of the province of Osaka, and he long ago discarded Japanese headgear for the Parisian silk hat. Mme. Tateno speaks very good English. She replied to my questions with some amusement. "Society is not a new thing to me," she said, "and the habits and customs as well as the clothes of England and America have been quite extensively adopted in Japan. We are a progressive people," she said. "Since our young men have begun to look at the world over high collars and getting engaged to Boston girls we have lost much of our old world simplicity."

Mme. Tateno's chief impression of this country is that it is big. The houses are big, the people are big, and, more than all, she is impressed with the bigness of the railroad cars. She crossed the continent from San Francisco in a Pullman sleeper, and her conversation proves that she was very observant all the way. "The climate of Japan is not warm," she said, "but almost the same as that of Washington."

The home of the Japanese legation is much more modern than that of the Chinese. It is very tastefully and hand-

MME. TATENO.

somely furnished. I imagine, as far as one may judge from outward appearances, that Mr. Tateno is very wealthy. The first secretary, Mr. Satio, is one of the most cultivated men in Washington. He is a thorough gentleman and learned scholar.

Mme. Ye, the little wife of the Corean charge d'affaires, is a tiny woman. She, too, goes about a great deal. At home and on the street she dresses like an American, but at all affairs of state she appears in the costume of her country, which consists of an odd little short waist and straight scant skirt, with a wide sash tied round her waist just under her arms. Upon her head she wears a little round red cap with a button. She looks like a child and is said to be under 20 years of age. She, too, speaks English, but was very much discouraged about it when she first began to study. She pronounces her words with great precision and very slowly. She never admits that she fails to understand English words.

When anything is said to her that she does not comprehend, she invariably answers, "I—do—not—know." Sometimes the answer is apropos and sometimes not. She is quite averse to being written about and has refused all interviews. She is inclined to be quite indignant when any one expresses a desire to write about her. She is unable to understand why her private and personal affairs should interest the world at large. I asked her if she liked this country better than her own. She answered with a shake of her head and an uncompromising "No." And when I asked her why, she said, "I—do—not," and when I pressed her with further questions she puckered up her little red mouth in a decisive manner and said, "I—do—not," and I was unable to make her say anything further.

Mme. Ye is a very diligent student. She spends six hours of each day in her study. Two lady teachers are employed for her all the time. She is fond of riding and fond of walking and fond of visiting, but she is not fond of talking, particularly when her listener is any one who is likely to write about her.

The Corean and Japanese ladies are very good friends, but there is no intercourse whatever between them and their Chinese neighbors.

MARGARET MANTON MERRILL.

COMPOSITE FASHIONS

POPULAR MODES ARE DECIDEDLY MIXED JUST NOW.

Old Things Have Become New, and the Styles of the Seventeenth Century Are Paraded as Latter Day Novelties—Some Attractive New Gowns Described.

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

The close observer must admit that just now there is no real fashion, and that there is a tendency to adopt anything and everything that will produce an effect more or less startling, or at least novel. The tendency is in some respects a vicious one since it destroys artistic beauty and unity in favor of sensation.

There is no one form of outdoor garment that one can turn to and say, "This is the fashion," and one who tries to follow all the "novelties" as fast as they appear would need to have 48 hours in each day, the strength of a giant and the purse of Fortunatus.

It is a curious period in fashion. One day we meet something copied more or less faithfully after fashions in vogue in the 16th, 17th or early in the 18th century, and the next we find classical costumes and fillets that take us back a good deal further, and then we will find a composite arrangement that embodies three or four distinct epochs in the existence of the world.

In one sense this is very unpleasant, for we always look for something new, and in the other there is a certain charm about it. We run across something that we have pictured as belonging to some century long past, and we look at it and smile as at an old friend's face in a decrepit and forgotten old album. We forget the incongruity in the pleasure of seeing the long lost friend, and as we would take the old friend from the album and put it in a new frame we resurrect the liking we had for the old style and wear it again, though it is not and never can be made a real part of a new style.

We have now the stiff and feather duster effect of plumes set upright upon our bonnets as they had them in the 17th century, and we put great bows and sprawling flowers on modern hats, or we take the old shapes and put modern trimmings upon them. The effect may be striking, but never artistic, though "madame" or "mademoiselle" will declare it a triumph of art, a veritable dream of beauty, etc.

The fact of it is that there is no real leader of fashion and no one house that is an authority, and the variety which in the search of novelty and something that may please well enough to become a vogue has been dragged from beneath the dust of ages. If the new hats and garments were not made of new stuff, the present modes would be veritable ragbags.

But, since everybody has a chance to display her own taste—good or bad, we will not complain any more this time, but talk about the handsomest of the resurrections and of the revival of long dead fashions that are in the course of being dragged up the long vista of time.

NEW WALKING GOWNS.

The bell skirts, which suggest and, many say, foreshadow hoops, are seen very often now on the finest gowns. They are faced with horsehair, crinoline or wigan, and many of them have ropes sewn inside and hidden under deceptive little puffings of silk. One beautiful gown of this style was made for Miss Martin, whose engagement to Lord Craven was recently announced. The gown was of moss green armure silk and copper colored velvet. The skirt was a very flaring bell, and it opened on the left side over a panel of the velvet. All around the border there was a puffed reversed plaiting only one inch wide of black satin. The front of the waist was covered with black chenille embroidery and jet beads, and the same ornamented the sleeves. The upper part of the waist and sleeves was of the velvet. The back had double cornet plaits.

Miss Martin has a friend who always gets a new gown at the same time she does, and they make admirable foils to each other. The friend had a gown finished and sent home the same day whereof the skirt was of old rose cloth and emerald green as to bodice. The skirt was scalloped and bound with velvet, and the corsage was also scalloped, which gave it a beautiful contrasting effect. Wisely, a white satin collar keeps the vivid green from touching the neck, as it would make the fairest skin look yellow. The bodice fastens under the arms with the blessed new hooks and eyes, which stay hooked instead of coming unfastened every time one takes a breath. A cunning little turban of brown velvet with black plumes is worn with this, and of course a light wrap if the weather is chilly.

For chilly days there was a lovely redingote with surplice bands of velvet and adjustable cape shown yesterday. It was made of Quaker drab cloth, dead fine, and fitted the figure closely. There was a cape gathered on to a braided yoke, and down the front the stole of brown velvet, which was attached to the collar. This is adjustable, the long ends being simply hooked to the collar. The cape is also removable and can be worn with or without the velvet stole. The price of this was $65, not high when one considers that the whole is of exquisite make and quality and lined throughout with silk.

Almost every garment except such as are to be washed is lined with silk now, and they are lighter and have a much pleasanter feeling than if lined with any other goods. Silk underskirts, however, are not quite so chic as formerly, though many prefer them, as they shed dust so much better than any other goods. For that same reason most of this season's traveling dresses and wraps will be of pinhead checked or fine striped silk, only for very warm weather, naturally. I notice that very many ladies have had a number of cozy house gowns made of glace and pongee silks in pretty, bright colors for home wear and in inexpensive qualities. Black pongee and china silks make up beautiful little frocks of this sort, usually fully as simple as if not more so than the new cottons and ginghams. They are deliciously cool for summer and are more dressy, even the cheapest of them, than any cotton goods can possibly be, and there is something pleasing to the ear in the delicate swish of the silk.

USEFUL AND PRETTY CLOAK.

Among the novelties in silk goods this season are the Brusa silks and gauzes. These have been long out of the market, as something was the matter with the silkworms in that country. There is no silk so durable and thoroughly valuable for hard usage as these Turkish silks, for the manufacturers have not learned how to adulterate the silk yet, and besides the value of them there is a peculiar charm in the very imperfections, for there is a roughness and unevenness that detract from the luster, but add to the wearing quality.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

New York.

THE TECHNIQUE OF DRESSING.

Why Great Care Should Be Displayed In the Selection of Apparel.

A certain family subsisting upon public bounty used to practice in the domestic circle what might be called communism improved. At night every member of the household threw his wearing apparel upon a common heap. In the morning the first one astir selected therefrom what was most to his taste. The late risers took the sediment.

These same late risers furnish us an example. To be sure, we are none of us quite so indifferent to appearances as they. Still the women who pop into a milliner's or dry goods shop and pop out again with the first thing the salesman tells them is becoming are following rather closely in their footsteps.

Every woman should remember—first, that an article of wearing apparel absorbs in time the personality of its wearer, as when we see the hats and wraps of our friends in a neighbor's cloakroom they are at once filled out in our imagination with the owners' actual figures, and we do not have to go down to the scene of the festivities to see Mrs. Jones or Miss Smith. This is an indisputable fact; in a short time your hat and coat will look like you. Therefore get a hat and coat that will do you credit.

Then the period when new clothes are adjusting themselves to our personalties must not be forgotten. This is a serious matter. Certain articles take to us more easily than others. If we want a bonnet that will readily become our own special head covering and not stay merely a hat for an obdurate period, we must consider well before the milliner's mirror which chapeaux look as if they might become a part of us and which do not. It is not a question alone of what is handsome or stylish, but of what is adapted to the requirements of our individual egos. The limit of most people's judgment in this respect is whether a thing is too youthful or too old for them, whereas there is an alphabet of nice distinctions here that has to be studied as carefully, if one hopes to dress successfully, as do the A B C's before one reads Carlyle.

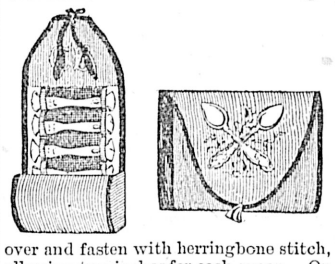
Culture, environment, habits and even disposition must be taken into account. A coquette may wear gowns that would be absurd on a student. Roguish bows can never become a part of the prim, while vivacity in demure settings is fascination itself.

The science of dressing is a simple one after the elementary rules have been acquired. Think who you are and what you are, as well as where you want to wear it, before buying a new article for the toilet. It is impossible to imagine Queen Elizabeth or Martha Washington, even at 16, in a natty sailor.

RUTH HALL.

How to Make a Teaspoon Case.

Take a strip of brown linen or ticking 36 by 10 inches; bind with braid; line with flannel or chamois. Turn the edges



over and fasten with herringbone stitch, allowing two inches for each spoon. On the rounded flap, which should be double, outline two spoons in contrasting shades of silk (silver and gold). Initials may be etched on the outside.

The inventor of the surgeon's eyeless needle was a woman, Mrs. Ella Gaillard, who also invented the musical top.

COAL

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE NANAIMO COAL. (Used principally for Gas and Domestic purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL. (Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.) Are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage o Gas, a high Illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Ex "CHILI" from London. Just Landed.

VERY FINE CLARET, (In Case and Bulk.)

CHOICE BURGUNDY,

CAMUSET CHAMPAGNE (The Finest Dry Wine in the Province.)

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD CO. BRANDY 1867 AND 1831.

Brown's Celebrated 4 Crown Scotch Whiskey, Guinness' Stout, bottled by Foster. Bass' Ale, bottled by Foster.

White's Portland Cement, Fire Brick, Blacksmith's Coal, Coke, Pig Iron, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

dec4

NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF.

PURSUANT TO THE "EXECUTION ACT."

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Henry Barry and William Frederick Barry, Plaintiffs;
and
Alfred Napier Barry, Defendant.

IN OBEDIENCE to a Writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated the 18th day of January, 1893, and to me directed in the above suit, for the sum of $2,352.51, and $7.00 for costs of execution, etc., and also interest on $2,352.51 at 6 per centum per annum from the 15th day of November, 1892, until payment, besides Sheriff's poundage and fees, I have seized and will sell by public auction, in front of my office, Court House, Bastion Street, in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, the interest of Alfred Napier Barry in the lands and tenements as described in this advertisement, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the judgment debt and expenses of this action.

District.	No. of Lot.	Concise Description.	Estate or Interest.
Victoria West.	Part of Lots 6, 7 and 8, Block B, Section 34.	Part of Lots 6, 7 and 8, Block B, Section 31, Victoria West, and build'gs thereon.	In fee simple. Interest of defendant herein.

When to be Sold.	Where to be Sold.
Monday, 20th day of February, 1893.	At the Sheriff's office, Court House, Bastion Street, Victoria.

The judgment herein was registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, against the said lands, the 16th day of November, 1892.

J. E. McMILLAN,
fe14-7 Sheriff.

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Adeline Victoria Grive, or any other person, without my written order. (Signed) Jos. T. Grive, Comox, Grantham P.O. ja24-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the undersigned or his estate, be sent in to James McConnell, Victoria, B. C., within 30 days from date.

January 17th, 1893.
ja19-1mo JAMES McCONNELL.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of J. Hasenfratz in the City Brewery, I will continue the business in my own name, assuming all the assets and liabilities of the old firm.

JOHN LAWSON.
Victoria, February 1st, 1893. fe2 1mo

NOTICE.

The firm of Beal & Mouatt, street, have dissolved partnership. All out-standing accounts are to be paid to W. F. Beal, who will continue the business.

fe17 W. F. BEAL.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURES BILIOUSNESS.

Biliousness or Liver Complaint arises from torpidity or wrong action of the liver, and is a fruitful source of diseases such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, etc. As a perfect liver regulator

B.B.B. EXCELS

all others, having cured severe cases which were thought incurable.

MRS. Jane Vansickle, Alberton, Ont., was cured of Liver Complaint after years of suffering by using five bottles of B.B.B. She recommends it.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lot 67 Block H, Victoria West, in the City of Victoria.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lot will be issued to Thomas Allsop, on the 17th day of March, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 12th December, 1892. dec13-3mo

I have handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and my accounts balance!!

I have also handled $50,000 worth of business during 1892, and *my* accounts balance.

But I Am Sick

OF DOING BUSINESS THAT WAY.

A balance is a handy thing to have in any business, but it should consist in part at least of a

BANK ACCOUNT.

Finding that my balance consists entirely of Real Estate, I have resolved to endeavor to even up things a little. For this purpose I am offering the following

AWFUL SLAUGHTER:

Seven-Room House—Lot 60x120, on Oak Bay avenue—selling for $2,600; $500 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price $2,500.

Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay. Price $850; $250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent. New price $800.

Eight-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley avenue. Price $2,700; $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. New price $2,600.

Eleven-Room House—Lot 50x127, on Stanley avenue. Price $7,500. New price $6,500. Terms to suit. This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric bell, perfect ventialtion and sanitation—in fact, a home which will meet the approbation of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.

Three 6 Room Houses—Lot 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,500 each. New price $1,250. All on time at low rate of interest.

Two 5-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price $1,150 each. New price $900; on time; favorable terms.

Twenty-five Lots in Victoria West, only one mile from the post office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residence property, selling at from $150 to $300 each. New prices $100 to $200, to clear off a long list.

One Lot 60x120, with 4-Room Cottage, on Oak Bay avenue. Price $1,500. New price $1,100.

One 6-Room House—Lot 60x120, near Jubilee Hospital. Old price $2,500. New price $2,000.

D. R. YOUNG

Land and Building Broker. No. 9 Trounce Avenue.

ja14

LITHOGRAPHING

—AT THE—

COLONIST.

Only First-class Artists Employed.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1893.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, Feb. 19, 1893.

Sun rises.....7.07 a.m. | Sun sets.....5.21 p. m.
Moon sets 9.54 p.m.

Day of the year, 50th.

N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 32s. *slower* than Victoria standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Feb. 18, 1893.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p. m.

1 a. m..	37°	Mean 41°	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a. m..	39°		
9 a. m..	43°	Highest 45°	5 a.m.—4 N.
1 p. m..	44°		1 p.m.—8 S.
5 p. m..	43°	Lowest 34°	9 p.m—Calm.
9 p. m..	39°		Rain—.06.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

PASSENGERS.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—Robt Chambers, E Ponti, H W Wright, Mrs Kipping, M B McCutchen, Mrs A B Nails, R E Moody, Mrs Pierce, David Richards, P H McMillan, C Johnson, Fannie Davenport, Mrs Earsman, Mrs Clancy, Judge M Sachs, Mamie Messen, Jno Phlepp, Wm Dalby, A Hanner, J A Dunn, Mrs Mills, Mrs M Walker, J H Conston, Mrs Irshair, J E Saair, J Bell, J Asnell, W H Brown, J Homingo, J T Moguise, W A Stevens.

Per steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—J Edwards, W H Soule, J F Black, J W Murray, S Glenn Todd, A B Gray, H L Langelier, W A Jowett, Col Haggard, H W Maynard, S Redgrave, W F Topping, B Davies.

CONSIGNEES.

Per CITY OF KINGSTON, from the Sound—R A Brown & Co, Turner B & Co, Ames Holden Co, J W Todd & Son, W J Cusack, Wm Kirk, Vaio & B, J R Bower, P F Emerson, E H Mussin, P McQuade & Son, Hearns McE, Mrs L R Hicks, R Broderick, Hamilton Powder Co, J M McGregor, D Bartholdi, H T Cole, S Leiser.

Per steamer ISLANDER from Vancouver—T M, G F V, S W C, S Leiser, McLaughlin, B C Cattle Co, R P Rithet, T Earle, Wilson Bros, Forrest Angus, Turner B, Dom Ex Co.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—On the 18th inst., the wife of Alan Brown, this city, of a daughter.

DIED.

LOMAX—In this city on the 17th instant, of heart disease, John Lomax, a native of Virginia, U. S., aged 98 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at 2:30 p.m., from his late residence, 274 Yates street.

Friends are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Carpenter tools at Cheapside. *

Xmas gifts in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

A fine variety of china goods suitable for Xmas presents now on view and for sale cheap at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

Cheap dinner sets at Cheapside. *

Meiklejohn's Grammars at Hibbe & Co.'s.

Stranger—I notice you called your friend professor. Is he really a professor?

Boweryite—I should say so. Why, dat feller swallers a sword eighteen inches, stands on his ear and eats glass out of a churn. Professor! Well, I should just smile.

Catarrh in the Head

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifier, and it has cured many very severe cases of catarrh. It gives an appetite and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills act especially upon the liver rousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

If you have cold take Cubb's Cough Cure—save yourself from La Grippe. Sold in Victoria by the following respectable druggists Geo. Morison, Thomas Shotbolt, Dean & Cryderman.

Willy Wander (flourishing his cudgel)—Though I am but a tramp, Mr. Hayseed, you had better not drive me too far, for I am master of fence.

Hayseed—Then get a gait on you.

Choice Wines.

A special shipment of very superior wines arrived by the Chili, amongst them being a selection of fine Burgundies from Messrs. Poulet Pere et Fils—Beaune Cote d'or, France—whose wines have a very high reputation in Europe. Turner, Beeton & Co., agents. dec2-tf

"You lost a good deal of your Western property in that cyclone?"

"Yes."

"Quite shock, wasn't it?"

"Yes, It was indeed a severe blow."

GENTLEMEN,—Guaranteed Sheffield razor, and shaving materials at Fox's, 78 Government street.

Bunker—Nice hat of yours.

Hill—Yes. That hat cost me $8.

Bunker—I thought you won it on the election.

Hill—Did. I bet with my wife.

Be Not Miss

Reading a item, as Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to to their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public. And as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to re-open in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Odd Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate. *

John Bull ranges at Cheapside. *

The Boy, the Mother and the Stocking.

As a result of our study of the above classical subject we have now in stock three special lines of extra strong wool hose for boys; with 6, 8 and 10 fold knees and 6 fold ankles. Contrary to a reasonable supposition these cost no more than ordinary knit hose.

WM. WILSON & Co., City House.

Remnants and all odd lines. Come and see how low they are marked.

HENRY YOUNG & Co.

Sheffield pocket and sporting knives at Fox's, 78 Government street.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Princess Kaiulani Issues an Address to the People of the United States.

Commissioners From the Queen and the Provisional Government at Washington.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Princess Kaiulani has issued the following address to the American people:

LONDON, Feb. 18.

To the American People:

Four years ago, at the request of Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian cabinet minister, I was sent away to England to be educated privately, and fitted for the position which by the constitution of Hawaii I was to inherit. For all these years I have patiently, and in exile, striven to fit myself for my return this year to my native country. I now am told that Mr. Thurston is in Washington asking you to take away my flag and my throne. No one tells me this even officially. Have I done anything wrong, that this wrong should be done to me and my people? I am coming to Washington to plead for my throne, my nation and my flag. Will not the great American people hear me? (Signed) KAIULANI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—L. A. Thurston, head of the special annexation commission of the Provisional Government of Hawaii, called this morning upon Paul Neuman, the deposed Queen's envoy, but Mr. Neuman had left his hotel, and the two gentlemen, who are personal friends, did not meet. Later, Thurston and his associate, Wilder, called upon the heads of several executive departments in the city whom they had not heretofore met. W. A. Kenny, who accompanied the commission in an unofficial capacity, and acted as their legal adviser through the progress of negotiations with Secretary Foster, has returned home to Salt Lake City. Mr. Kenny is a native of Hawaii.

While the Annexation commissioners were paying their respects to Secretary Elkins, at the War Department, their diplomatic antagonist, Paul Neuman, the ex-Queen's representative, was in another part of the building consulting Secretary Wharton of the State Department, with whom he had a long talk. Secretary Wharton, could, of course, do nothing, and Mr. Neuman expressed himself fully satisfied that his only chance for successfully representing the claims of the ex-Queen lay through the medium of Congress. Prince David, who accompanied Mr. Neuman, remained at his hotel during the morning. The Prince was educated in the United States, speaks English fluently, and has travelled extensively, but never visited Washington before. He said the royal emissaries would simply present to the proper officials the papers now in possession of Mr. Neuman on behalf of the Queen. "We do not intend to make a struggle against annexation," he said; "we are simply carrying out the instructions of our Queen. If the United States see fit to annex Hawaii we shall make no complaint." The Prince intends to remain at Washington until after the Presidential inauguration, and it is expected he will be lionized to some extent.

HONOLULU, Feb. 10.—The deposed Queen still lives quietly at her residence here. She has steadfastly refused to receive any newspaper representatives or express any views upon the present situation. Yesterday she received the Associated Press representative and offered the following comment: "It is not the Americans who are making this trouble, but those who have received lands and sustenance from Hawaiians, who are Hawaiians partly themselves, but who are now hanging between heaven and hell, and if they obtained their deserts would be in the same condition that Beelzebub and his followers were."

Relative to the charge that she still believed in the practice of Kahuncism or fetish worship, she said: "Such a charge is a base reflection upon those who educated me in my youth, and is also a reflection upon those who, like the Queen of England, received me as a guest, and whose houses of worship I have attended." She further declared that her attendance at the various churches in Honolulu had always been favorably commented upon, and her contributions had been given for the advance of the Christian religion.

During the period preceding the announcement of an American protectorate it is now known that the American naval commander, Capt. Wiltse, hesitated as to the extent of his authority in raising the American flag, and that Minister Stevens assumed full responsibility. The commander of the Boston thereafter carried out all orders implicitly. In view of possible complications the Provisional Government has published the Act of February 3 for the establishment of the office of Vice-President with the usual powers, vesting in him all the powers of the President in the event of the death, resignation or disability of the latter. S. M. Damon was chosen Vice-President of the Provisional Government on February 7.

The Provisional Government has ordered out of print the royal coat of arms of Hawaii, which formerly preceded all "by authority" notices, and by this act has stricken Hawaii from the list of recognized nations in that degree, as the arms were national and not necessarily monarchial. This order has been regarded as a direct preparation for annexation. Immediately succeeding the raising of the United States flag the right of writ of *habeas corpus* was restored and martial law suspended. At the same time the volunteer troops were dismissed. This was at the suggestion of the American minister, and the friction which had resulted by reason of martial law disappeared. Apart from any discussion as to the policy of annexation, it is the prevailing sentiment that the action of the Provisional Government in asking for protection under the American flag prevented turmoil and bloodshed.

An international incident will follow the arrest of Mr. C. S. Kynnersly, of the Island of Hawaii, a British subject, which has been ordered by the Provisional Government. When notice of the formation of the Provisional Government had been forwarded to the village of Kohala, on that Island, Kynnersly called a mass meeting, after which he visited the courthouse, tore down the proclamation of the Provisional Government, and defied a deputy sheriff to arrest him. On the matter being presented to the advisory council, orders were issued for his arrest on the charge of sedition, and a deputy marshal was sent to make the arrest. As Kynnersly is a prominent man and intimate friend of the British commissioner resident, it is expected that a clash may follow with his Government.

Governor Cleghorn, brother-in-law of the Queen tnd father of Princess Kaiulani, had little to say regarding his relations with the Queen, but said he had been informed that a document had been drawn up in which Liliuokalani agreed, if failing in her efforts to induce the United States Government to restore her to power, to accept Princess Kaiulani as her successor. The Government, he said, had sufficient power to quell any revolution had it not been for the landing of troops from the United States ship Boston under instructions from United States Minister Stevens.

President Dole states that matters are progressing satisfactorily with the new Government, and that there had been no excitement or demonstration of any kind. According to his view, English business interests of the islands preferred that Kaiulani should rule, but they would not object to an American protectorate back of her. The American residents, of course, are for annexation, while the American flag is raised over the Government property.

The Provisional Government is still holding the reins of power and has enacted some legislation in addition to the repealing of the obnoxious lottery bill. The advisory council of fifteen members is meeting frequently, but matters are generally held in abeyance until the commissioners at Washington City can be heard from.

The United States ship Mohican, with Rear Admiral Skerritt, commanding the Pacific squadron, on board, has arrived. The Japanese training ship Kongo is also in the harbor. The American warship Alliance is expected daily from Samoa, increasing the American squadron to three vessels.

THEY WILL FIGHT.

Mitchell Does Not Now Insist on a Division of the Stakes.

Articles to Be Signed on Saturday Next on Canadian Soil.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Charles Mitchell has conceded all the conditions demanded by Corbett, and a fight between the two men is now assured. The only point of difference at the meeting to-day between Brady and Mitchell which seemed to seriously threaten the prospects of a fight has been conceded by Mitchell, the question of the division of the stakes. The two parties met this evening in the office of the Dramatic News. Mitchell was accompanied by "Squire" Abingdon, Baird, his backer; Abrahams, the English lawyer, and his secretary, Bailey. Brady and Billy Delaney represented Corbett. After a very little preliminary discussion, Mitchell announced that he was willing to concede that the winner should have all the stakes. Mitchell went on to say that he considered that he was perfectly right in asking that a percentage of the stakes should go to the loser, but as Corbett seemed determined to win or lose he (Mitchell) would not let it stand in the way of a match being arranged. He intimated that he thought Corbett was obstinate only to make it appear that he (Mitchell) did not want to fight. Superintendent Byrnes' action in declaring that he would arrest all concerned in making a match in New York was discussed. In view of this it was decided, as a safeguard, not to sign articles at present and to withdraw the money held by George Dickenson. Accordingly each man withdrew his $10,000. An agreement was then drawn up that representatives of each party should meet on Saturday, February 25, at 9 p.m., on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls and there deposit the stakes and sign articles. Mitchell and Brady affixed their signatures to the agreement. It was understood by all that the arrangements as made on Friday in reference to the time of the match (December) and the size of the ring (24 feet) should be considered as binding. There was some talk of increasing the size of the stakes. Mitchell said he was perfectly willing to make the stakes $25,000 each if Corbet would so agree.

The fellow who steals fuel from his neighbor's wood-pile and finds some of the sticks charged with dynamite may be said to strike a responsive cord.

A striking feature of the Montana exhibit at the world's fair will be a genuine gold brick worth two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. Most any one would be willing to get a brick like that in his hat.

PAT (doing lookout duty for the first time)—"Hilloo!"

OFFICER (on the bridge)—"What is it, Pat?"

PAT—"Shure an' Oi dunno."

OFFICER—"Well, what do you see?"

PAT—"Oi see a rid an' a grane loight, an' Oi think it must be a dhrug shtore."

"A New York philanthropist has just enlarged the skating-rink at Vassar."

"So I hear. All the college needs now is an endowed caramel-counter."

On the Verge of the Unknown" is the title of an editorial in a recent issue of the Fort Worth Gazette. So they have hash in Texas too, do they?

THE BAWNMORE RAID.

The Jury Find Four of the Prisoners Guilty of Kidnapping.

Recommendations For Mercy — Sentences Will Be Pronounced on Monday.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

NANAIMO, Feb. 18.—The Bawnmore trial was concluded this evening, and the jury retired to consider the verdict at 6 o'clock. The examination of witnesses took till 4 o'clock this afternoon. Six witnesses were called for the defence.

In opening the case for the prisoners, Mr. C. Wilson severely criticised the Attorney-General's address of yesterday, which he stigmatized as being exceptionally savage, severe and vindictive. He ridiculed the idea of the case attracting attention in Great Britain, and urged the jury not to allow any considerations of outside influence to weigh with them in judging the evidence. In summing up after the close of the case for the defence, Mr. Wilson again spoke at length. He maintained that the prosecution had failed to support the charge of kidnapping against any of his clients. He submitted that the crew of the Bawnmore had left voluntarily; that there had been antecedent arrangements with the Union for taking them off, and that the manner of leaving the vessel was a cloak to disguise their true willingness to leave.

The Attorney-General followed with a speech lasting over an hour. In an exhaustive reply he reviewed the whole case. He complimented Mr. Wilson on his able defence and said that whatever the result might be no one could deny that the prisoners had been defended with surpassing skill by Mr. Wilson. Every conceivable argument—sound or unsound—whether addressed to reason or to prejudice, had been advanced in their behalf. He thought, however, that so far from his own opening address being savage and vindictive the spirit of his learned friend partook of those characteristics. However, it was the privilege of the prisoners' council to attempt to draw a red herring across the scent by directing attention from the crimes of their clients to the shortcomings of the prosecutors; and, in desperate cases as the present Counsel invariably did this, the maxim being "No defence, abuse the Attorney-General!" He distinguished between genuine and spurious Unionism, disclaimed any desire to influence the jury's minds by any reference to the national aspect of the case, and advised them to consider the case on the evidence alone. He then gave a retrospect of the admitted facts of the case, and claimed they were sufficient to convict, particularly the presence of from thirty to fifty men which, even if the jury disbelieved all the evidence as to the display of revolvers, pulling the men out of their beds, actual threats of violence, and the knocking down of the boatswain, was sufficient to convict the prisoners, as being an exhibition of force. This, of itself, under the statute cut away from the prisoners any defence of non-resistance on the part of the Bawnmore men. After summarizing the remainder of the evidence, he concluded by combatting the argument that the men would be better off earning $40 per month here than £3 10s. in Europe, the cost of living being far higher here and the value of money lower. Moreover, there they had constant employment, whilst here they were half the time unemployed with hundreds of other unemployed men. The only effect of the actions of the Union was to swell their ranks and create more competition amongst labor.

His Lordship in summing up gave a brief exposition of the law on kidnapping, which was particularly calm and impartial. He complimented both counsel upon their able conduct of the case.

The jury returned to court at a quarter to nine. The foreman stated that they could not agree regarding the guilt of the prisoners. The judge said that they must find a straight verdict. At half past nine, after an absence of three hours and a half, the jury again returned bringing in a verdict of guilty against McNally, Poltine, Massey, and Robinson; they acquitted Hansen. The verdict was coupled with a strong plea for mercy, especially in the cases of Massey and Poltine. The judge accquiesced in the verdict, especially regarding Hansen. He said he would take into consideration the pleas for mercy and remember the jury's wishes regarding Massey and Poltine. His Lordship said he was sure the verdict would meet with universal satisfaction. Sentences will be delivered at eleven o'clock on Monday morning.

Judge Harrison held a separate session of the Assize Court this morning, the Northfield highway robbery case being called. Deputy Attorney-General Smith prosecuted. J. H. Simpson defended Laird. Dooley and Smith conducted their own case. The evidence adduced was similar to that given at the preliminary hearing. The jury retired at 5 o'clock and returned after an absence of over an hour. A verdict of guilty was returned against the colored man, Dooley. Smith acquitted. Laird's sentence was reserved.

A DEADLY INSULT.—Mamma—"Willie, you have been fighting again!"

Willie (one eye in mourning and his coat ripped up the back)—"Yes'm. Bob Barker called me names. I can't stand everything."

"What did he call you?"

"He said I was a hippicanurious kind of feller."

"What did he mean by that?"

"I don't know. That's why I slugged him."

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

Jos. Ruby.

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